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IDENTIFIERS	*Sweden

ABSTRACT

The 1981-1982 annual abstract publication on Swedish behavioral science research reports is presented. The collection of data was completed on May 15, 1982. The reports are grouped in categories according to Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED Thesaurus (multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education). The ERIC Thesaurus was also used for the subject index. Author, subject, and institution indexes are included. The following categories are included: adult education, applied psychology, building, communication systems, compulsory education, countries, curriculum, developmental psychology, documentation, economics of education, educational administration and organization, educational institution, educational psychology, educational research, animal and human experimental psychology, experimental social psychology, general psychology, higher education, personality, personnel, philosophy of education, physical and psychological disorders, physiological psychology, psychology of education, psychometrics, public administration, planning, social issues, sociology of education, special education, teacher education, teaching methods, teaching profession, treatment and prevention, and vocational education. (SW)

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SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1981/1982

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INTRODUCTION

The Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports is an annual catalogue of abstracts of research reports, published by the institutes of psychology and education at universities and teacher training colleges in Sweden. The contributing institutions are responsible for the selection of the reports. The collection of data was completed on May 15, 1982.

The catalogue is prepared by the National Library for Psychology and Education in Sweden. The editor has been Marianne Jungskär. Anne-Sofie Rosén has indexed the psychological reports.

The reports are grouped into broad subject fields according to the rules of Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED thesaurus.* Author, subject, and institution indexes are included. The subject index is based mainly on the EUDISED thesaurus and the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms with the ERIC thesaurus* as a supplementary reference.

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Sweden

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*EUDISED multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education. Prepared by Jean Viet. Paris & The Hague: Council of Europe & Mouton, 1974.

EUDISED multilingual thesaurus 1982. Alphabetical list of descriptors. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, Publications section, 1982. ISBN 92-871-0031-4.

Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. 9th ed. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press, 1982. ISBN 0-89774-019-X.

Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1982.

ADULT EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dahlén, A.B. & Erasmie, T. Editors	**Inst.:** Department of Education Linköping University

Title:

Vuxenutbildning i utveckling/Adult Education in Development/

Bibliographic reference:

Linköpings universitet. Pedagogiska institutionen.
Rapport LiU-PEK-R-67. 1981.
ISSN 0348-4785
ISBN 91-7372-448-3

Title of project:

Språkfärdighet och språkkompetens hos kortutbildade vuxna (SSKV)
Linguistic performance and competence of educationally underprivileged

Key words:

Adult Education, Social Background, Linguistic Ability, Educational Policy

Abstract:

The first part of the report consists of summaries of investigations within the SSKV-project concerning 1)adult students' social background 2) readability of text books for adult students 3) active and passive vocabulary of students and 4) linguistic competence of a limited group of adult students.

The second part of the report deals with three themes: I Obstacles of adult education II Educational materials for adults and III Adult Education as a mean for change.

Finally, in two separate articles the following topics are discussed. Trends within Swedish Adult Education and Consumption and production of knowledge in developing countries.

Pub. date: April 1st 1981	**Pages:** 264	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Swedish Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Robert Höghielm	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education Department of Educational Research

Title:

Undervisningen i Komvux. En studie av lärares och skolledares uppfattningar.

Teaching Process in Municipal Adult Education. - A study of teacher's and school principals' ideas.

Bibliographic reference:
Liber, Stockholm Institute of Education, Dep. of Educational Research
Stockholm, 1981, 6
ISBN 91-7656-026-o   ISSN 0348-4335

Title of project:

Teaching process and drop out in Adult Education

Key words:
Drop out, Teaching process, Adult Education

Abstract: The results are based on research carried out on Swedish Municipal Adult Education (MAE). The research is based on classroom observations, tape recordings of teaching, qz and interviews with a number of participants, teachers and school-principals. The results indicate a close connection between the economical, political and judicial framework and classroomactivity. In this report answers from qz mailed to all teachers who had courses in MAE and answers from all the school-principals of MAE. The level corresponds to the last 3 years in compulsory school. A neglected aspect when analyzing how programs for adult education are carried out is the contradiction between "ideal" concepts of instruction and other concepts of instruction which are based on interpretations by the participants. However it was found that more than 70% of 556 teachers never made any arrangements with the participants to plan the general content of the course. The situation varied only slightly between different subjects. Conclusion: The organization of MAE and how the teachers said they carried out the teaching process is not in accordance with the official goals of MAE. Thus "the actors" performed in accordance with their interpretation of society's credit system.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 82	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Torbjörn Stockfelt

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Stockholm

Title:
ARBETSLIVETS PEDAGOGIK - INTRODUKTION
(The Pedagogy of Working Life - an introduction)

Bibliographic reference:

ISSN 0280-4670

Title of project:
ARBETSLIVETS PEDAGOGIK (The Pedagogy of Working Life)

Key words: working life, everyday learning, learning environment, learning situation, instrumental work, manifest work, sense, imagination, goal

Abstract:

The pedagogy of working life concerns the creating of knowledge and its influence on working life.

Every work situation is a learning environment. You form your work and you are formed by it.

Human beings have sense, imagination and goals for their activity. The aim of The pedagogy of working life is to find out how this is to be used.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 45	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
SÖ (Board of Education) and Arbetarskyddsfonden (Employee Protection Fund)

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

4

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Arnetz, B. and Theorell, T.	**Inst.:** National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Social aktivering av äldre - ett socialt experiment på ett bostadshotell. Betydelsen av personalmöten. (Social activation of elderly people - a social experiment in a senior citizen apartment building. The role of personnel meetings.)

Bibliographic reference:
Stressforskningsrapporter, Karolinska institutet, nr 154, 1981

Title of project:

Key words:
Aged, intervention, social activation

Abstract:

A half-year program for social activation of elderly tenants in a service hotel in the outskirts of Stockholm was tried. Interests and wishes among the tenants were systematically explored and formed the basis for the creation of interest groups among the tenants. Regular meetings with the staff for discussions of social activation was an important element in the activation program. The article is a longitudinal description of the activation process based upon tape recordings.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 18	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta,
Johansson, Ingegerd,
Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

The influence of ventilation on indoor/outdoor air contaminants in an office building.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the National Institute of Environmental Medicine, 1982, No. 2.

Title of project:

Key words:

Indoor air quality, Ventilation, Odors.

Abstract:

A modern energy-economized office building was studied *in situ* in a series of experiments with mobile laboratories connected on line with the building. The investigation coverted measurements of inorganic air contaminants (CO, CO_2, NO_x). Off line measurements were made of volatile organic contaminants which were analysed with a gas chromatograph using flame ionization detection in parallel with odor measurements. Samples were taken outdoor at street and roof levels, indoors at air intakes and outlets and in rooms. The building presented a sufficient protection against street pollution, provided the location of the air intake and the mixing of air indoors are adequate. The number and concentrations of most air pollutants increased from the air intake along the pathway of the ventilation air. The organic compounds that are generally found outdoors also seem to have indoor sources. Some aliphatic hydrocarbons (alcanes C_9-C_{11}) were determined almost exclusively in the indoor air, probably originating from nonhuman indoor sources. Changes in recirculation of return air change the concentration of indoor pollutants differently for different compounds. For CO and all organic compounds, a larger amount was transferred from the return air to supply air than predicted from the transfer of CO_2 or from calculated flow rates. Saving energy by using a ventilation-by-demand principle cannot be generally recommended if not the effects of reduced ventilation on other indoor air components than CO_2 have been properly considered.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Swedish Council for Building Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

6

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta,
Johansson, Ingegerd,
Lindvall, Thomas,

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

A longitudinal study of air contaminants in a newly built preschool.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the National Institute of Environmental Medicine, 1982, No. 3.

Title of project:

Key words:

Indoor air quality, Organic compounds, Odors.

Abstract:

The air quality in a newly built preschool is being investigated in a longitudinal study. Typical air contaminants, i.a. emanating from building materials, were determined, their variation over years (0-18 months) was measured and the influence of the ventilation system (81-91% recirculation of return air) on contaminant concentrations were studied. Volatile organic compounds were sampled by adsorption on porous polymer, analysed by a GC/FID system, and identified by MS. A spatial build up in concentration (ppb levels) is evident for all the organic compounds as well as for CO_2: from the outdoor air, through the ventilation system, through the rooms to the exhaust air. The longitudinal comparison over years shows that all the organic compounds decline in concentration mainly within the first 6 months of occupancy; 1-butanol 4-14 times, toluene and pentanal+hexanal 2-4 times while formaldehyde remained at a constant low level of 90 ppb. It is hard to believe that the problems with bad air quality being present in 100 preschools of Stockholm city are caused by the organic compounds alone unless interactions occur. A preschool building need to be gassed off during its first 6 months of age with no recirculation of return air allowed (outdoor air rate approx 4-5 ach). During at least 1-2 additional years, it is desired that the recirculation rate of return air is restricted, perhaps to 50%.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Swedish Council for Building Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: *Blomkvist Anna-Christina*	**Inst.:** *University of Göteborg* *Psychological Department*

Title:
Mood changes during activities and different job demands

Bibliographic reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports 1982 No 7

Title of project:
Mood and Performance

Key words:
mood, psycholinguistics, task demands

Abstract:

Mood changes during work in two different groups were compared. The first group worked for two hours at a telephone company office, a job with supposedly moderate demands. The second group performed grammatical reasoning tests for one and a half hour. There were more pronounced mood changes in the second group. The first group was in a good mood the whole time, the second group was in a low mood during tests, but both groups were in the same relaxed mood afterwards, which is in conflict with Solomon's opponent-process model. Two more groups judged suitable mood for the respective tasks. According to these judgments, subjects in the second group, but hardly in the first, were in a suitable mood at the start. The dissimilar mood states across tasks before and during work suggest that mood measurements are a promising device for description of job demands.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
May 1982	*10*	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

8

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: *Blomkvist, Anna-Christina*

Inst.: *University of Göteborg, Psychological Department*

Title: *Om studiet av operatörsarbetets psykiska innehåll*
On studying the psychic content of operators' work

Bibliographic reference:

Psykologiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet
1982

Title of project: *Operatörsarbetets psykiska innehåll*
The psychic content of operators' work

Key words: *mood, task demands*

Abstract:

It is recommended here that mood, and above all, mood variations, be used as a starting point for studies on mental work content. The research described is focused on subjective work load and different aspects of well-being are suggested as indicators. Some summarised data show which mood is optimal for a special work performance and indicate that the optimal mood is known by the subjects. Subjects are, at least to some degree, able to attune to that performance stimulating mood. As technical development increases mental work load,and demands attention, it is suggested that the interplay between mood and performance be examined more closely in man-machine systems, primarily in systems where work load is intensified in intervals.

Pub. date: *July 1982*	**Pages:** *22*	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: *The Swedish Work Environment Fund Contract 80/140*

SPPB 1976

9

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Blomkvist, Anna-Christina

Inst.:
University of Göteborg
Psychological Department

Title: *Utvärdering av ett samåkningsprojekt*
Evaluation of a project on car pooling

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport från psykologiska institutionen 1982 Nr 4
Göteborgs Universitet

Title of project:
Utvärdering av samåkning

Key words:
Drivers, Economy, Decision making, Evaluation

Abstract:

TFD[1] and Nordplan[2] arranged a project on car-pooling during 1979 - 1981. Three groups participated and commuted between their homes and places of work. This study, which summarizes the subjective opinions of the participants, was undertaken towards the end of the project, summer - autumn, 1981. The participants were interviewed on the telephone, in groups and by a written questionnaire. In all instances, the private economy seemed to be the most decisive attribute. Operating reliability (regularity) and time gains (by those earlier utilizing public transportation), were also important attributes, as was punctuality (to catch the car). Company with the other pool members meant less. In two of the groups, the members learnt to appreciate the regular time schedule, and this was the greatest change induced by the experiment observed here. The safety aspect was mentioned by the pool members only in the group discussions. For the aim of comparison of benefits and drawbacks of car-pooling, some questions were sent to organized groups of preservationists. The preservationists were expected to be interested in car-pooling, but had less experience of it. Also these engaged groups thought that the private economy would be the prime attribute. The difference between the preservationists and the participants was that the former group put more emphasis on company or group-sympathy within the pool. Among the participants, as well as among the preservationists, it seemed as if private economy was more salient the more private the context was, and one probably has to assume that the private economy is the prime motive for active participation in car-pools.

[1] The Transport Research Delegation

[2] The Nordic Institute for Studies in Urban and Regional Planning

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
May 1982	*30*	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Transport Research Delegation Contract No 31/ 81-82

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Brehmer, B.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Models of diagnostic judgments.

Bibliographic reference:
In J. Rasmussen and W. Rouse (Eds.) Human detection and diagnosis of system failures. New York: Plenum Press, 1981, pp. 231-240.

Title of project:

Key words:
Social judgment theory, Diagnosis, Teaching methods

Abstract:

This paper describes the general framework of Social Judgment Theory as it applies to the problem of diagnostic judgments, and reviews the methods of analysing these kinds of judgments developed within this framework. Finally, a method for improving the teaching of diagnostic judgments is suggested.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

11

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Böök, Anders and Gärling, Tommy

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Maintenance of environmental orientation during body rotation.

Bibliographic reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1981, 53, 583-589.

Title of project:
Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Key words:
Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory.

Abstract:

The accuracy with which orientation is maintained in unfamiliar environments during body rotation was investigated by showing subjects ($n = 16$) a target in different directions (15° to 60° relative to the direction faced), then after varied retention intervals (7 to 14 sec) requiring them to rotate their bodies 0° to 75° and, having completed rotation, to estimate numerically the direction to the target which by then was out of sight. By contrast to a perceptual baseline condition in which the target was visible, the subjects overestimated the target direction by an amount which increased linearly with the angle of body rotation. This overcompensation differed from the larger undercompensation that had been observed previously for straight walking, which suggested that different mechanisms produced the errors.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Böök, Anders and Gärling, Tommy	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Maintenance of orientation during locomotion in unfamiliar environments.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1981, Vol. 7, No. 5, 995-1006.

Title of project:
Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Key words:
Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory.

Abstract:

Accuracy of maintenance of orientation during locomotion in unfamiliar environments was investigated by a laboratory procedure in two experiments. In a dark room, subjects were directed to a starting point, shown a target consisting of a point light on the floor, and required to walk straight by following a moving light line (1.18 m/sec) to a stopping 1.4 to 11.0 away. From the stopping point, the subjects numerically estimated the direction and distance to the target, which by then was out of sight. In contrast to control conditions with the target visible, the constant and variable errors were larger, and the constant errors varied with locomotion distance in a way that suggested proportional displacements of the target in the same direction as the subjects walked. Forgetting may in part account for the errors, but the main factor was assumed to be accumulated errors in recurrent central processing of the sensory information received about locomotion distance and target location.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 12	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Rolf Ake Dackholt

Inst.:

Department of Applied Psychology,
University of Lund, Sweden

Title:

Contact advertisements
- A study of opportunities and lack of opportunities for gaining contact with persons of the opposite sex in Sweden

Kontaktannonser
- En studie över kontaktmöjligheter/begränsningar mellan könen

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi
Lunds universitet
1982

Title of project:

Key words: Contact advertisements, contact with opposite sex, sex roles

Abstract:

The study deals with the role of newspaper advertisements in Sweden aimed at providing individuals contact with persons of the opposite sex. After discussion of theoretical and historical aspects, the results of an empirical investigation are presented, involving the following: a study of the content of the contact advertisements appearing in four Swedish newspapers during a one-month period, a longitudinal study of changes in contact advertisements in one Swedish newspaper since 1951, and a series of interviews both with persons who had placed or answered contact advertisements and with employees of newspapers who had experience with the publication of such advertisements. The results indicated among other things an increase in the number of contact advertisements appearing, an increase in the demand for honesty on the part of the potential partner, and more stringent demands of women than of men concerning the potential partner's age, status and appearence. The findings are discussed in terms of the changing roles of the two sexes.

Pub. date: March 15, 1982	**Pages:** 96	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychiatry & Psychology, KI University of Stockholm S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:

Coping with stress at work.

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Health Services, 1981, 11, 491-510.

Title of project:

Psychobiological stress research

Key words:

Quality of life, Human needs, Person-environment fit.

Abstract:

This paper considers the quality-of-life concept from the point of view of harmony between fundamental human needs and environmental conditions. It is argued that the knowledge gained by research in psychobiology can aid in directing technological applications to suit human needs and abilities. Examples are given from a multidisciplinary research program concerned with the dynamics of stressful person-environment transactions, viewed from psychological and biological perspectives. Emphasis is placed on coping and adaptation in workers exposed to conditions characterized by underload, overload, and lack of control. On the basis of empirical results, it is argued that a moderately varied flow of stimuli and events, opportunities to engage in psychologically meaningful work, and to exercise personal control over situational factors, may be considered key components in the quality-of-life concept.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49), the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

15

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gabrielsson, A.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Problems and methods in judgments of perceived sound quality.

Bibliographic reference:

Technical Audiology Reports, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, No. 103, 1981

Title of project:
Perceived Sound Quality of Sound Reproducing

Key words:
Music, Auditory perception, Sound-reproducing systems

Abstract:

The perceived sound qulaity of any auditory stimulus (music, speech, noise) may be expressed in terms of overall evaluations as well as in terms of specific perceptual qualities. Examples of the former are variables as pleasantness, annoyance, and fidelity, and of the latter perceptual variables as loudness, calrity, sharpness etc. Studying the relations between overall evaluations and separate variables and their respective relations to the stimulus characteristics may increase the understanding of factors influencing perceived sound quality. The associated methodological problems will be illustrated by examples from research on perceived sound quality of sound-reproducing systems (A. Gabrielsson and H. Sjögren, J. Acoust Soc. Am. 65, 1019-1033, 1979). Some possible parallels, as well as dissimilarities, between this research and research on noise-induced annoyance will be discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Styrelsen för teknisk utveckling, Forskarrådsnämnden

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

16

Author: Gabrielsson, A. Lindström, B.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Scaling of perceptual dimensions in sound reproduction.

Bibliographic reference:

Technical Audiology Reports, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, No 102, 1981

Title of project:

Perceived Sound Quality of Sound Reproducing Systems

Key words:

Music, Auditory perception, Rating scales, Loudspeakers

Abstract:

Eight "high fidelity experimienced" subjects judged the reproduction of four music programs by nine high fidelity loudspeakers in three different experiments. The judgments were made in six perceptual scales and an overall "Fidelity" scale. Judgments were also made concerning what the ideal value in each perceptual scale should be in order to give perfect fidelity. The experiments differed among themselves with regard to stimulus presentation (single stimulus vs. pairwise comparison), stimulus context and various conditions for doing the ratings. The results from the different experiments were similar concerning range of ratings, reliabilities, statistical significance, relations between perceptual scales and fidelity, and the ideal values. Differences occurred in the ratings of certain stimuli, and possible reasons for this are discussed. Special discussions are made concerning the choice of references for the ratings scales and differences between single stimulus ratings and pairwise comparisons. The use of ideal values and of the difference between real and ideal values in sound reproduction is illustrated.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
		☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	30	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Forskningsrådsnämnden
Styrelsen för Teknisk Utveckling

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gardell, Bertil

Inst.:
Dept of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 STOCKHOLM, Sweden

Title: Scandinavian Research on Stress in Working Life

Bibliographic reference:
International Journal of Health Services, Volume 12, Number 1, 1982
Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.

Title of project: Work load and Health. Presented at the Industrial Relations Research Association, Symposium on Stress in Working Life, Denver, Colorado, September 5-7, 1980.

Key words:
Work stress, health, research strategies, legislation, job content, worker control

Abstract:
This paper discusses research strategies and summarizes pertinent knowledge that has influenced Scandinavian legislation and trade union policies in the field of stress at the workplace. Work stress is shown to be problematic in two ways. First, there may be a direct relation between certain objective working conditions, physiological and psychological stress, and ill health. Second, certain stress conditions may create fatigue and/or passivity and thus make it more difficult for individuals to actively involve themselves in changing those working conditions-including physical and chemical risk factors - that may be detrimental to health. This latter aspect is especially relevant for prevention on the systems level, where one has to rely on collective means for changes in technology and the organization of work.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish Work Environment Fund.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gärling, Tommy, Böök, Anders and Ergezen, Nahide	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Memory for the spatial layout of the everyday physical environment: Differential rates of acquisition of different types of information.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1982, 23, 23-35.

Title of project:
The perception of spatial layout of the everyday physical environment.

Key words:

Environmental psychology, learning, spatial memory.

Abstract:

The hypothesis that the relative locations of the landmarks in a town is not accurately remembered before the paths between them have been learned was refuted in the present study showing that the reverse may in fact be true. In two of the three experiments carried out, undergraduates were found to give accurate estimates of the relative directions to different landmarks in an average-sized Swedish town (Umeå with about 80 000 residents), even if the subjects had been living there no more than two to four months. However, for some reason which could not be disentangled relative distance estimates turned out to be less accurate. In the third experiment, undergraduates who had lived for two months in the town by contrast hardly remembered which places among designated ones they would pass by the most direct path, whereas those who had been one year longer in the town were much better although not perfect. Finally, no sex differences were observed and there were no important differences depending on whether memory was tested for the central area of the town or for the whole town including the outskirts.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1982	13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

19

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gärling, Tommy, Böök, Anders, Lindberg, Erik, and Nilsson, Tomas.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Memory for the spatial layout of the everyday physical environment: factors affecting rate of acquisition.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1981, 1, 263-277.

Title of project:

The perception of spatial layout of the everyday physical environment.

Key words:

Environmental psychology, learning, spatial memory.

Abstract:

That a memory representation of the spatial layout of a large-scale environment may be acquired very fast was shown in two experiments in which subjects (48 undergraduates and high-school students) were taken on tours through a residential area with which they were unfamiliar. Memory for the path traversed was almost perfect after the first trial, as indicated by almost perfect recall of the order in which a number of designated landmarks had been passed. Memory for the locations of the same landmarks appeared to reach an asymptotic level after the second of three trials. The memory representation of the locations were however not perfectly accurate, thus the asymptotic level might have been an acquisition plateau. The rate of acquisition was slightlyfaster for subjects driven in a car slowly through the area than for those who walked the same path. Men tended to improve slightly faster than women if they were driven by car but there were no other sex differences. Finally, the acquired memory representation appeared to be resistant to forgetting. Re-learning after a one-week retention interval was faster and rate of learning was not negatively affected whether the trials were massed or distributed with one week in between. The results are discussed in terms of hypotheses concerning the order in which different types of information about spatial layouts (landmarks, paths, and locations) are acquired. The bearing of the results on the question of why memory representations of the spatial layout are often found to be distorted is also discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	15	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Mobility aids for the visually handicapped.

Förflyttningshjälpmedel för synskadade.

Bibliographic reference:
In G. Strachel (Ed.) Man kan om man får.
Stockholm: LiberFörlag 1981. Pp. 150-160.

Title of project:
Mobility aids for the visaully handicapped

Key words:

Visually handicapped, Mobility aids

Abstract:
In spite of more than 20 years of technical research and development the long cane still is the only common mobility aid for the visually handicapped. There are ultrasonic torches, laser canes and "tactile television" devices, but none of these new aids have been able to replace or even in a satisfactory way to supplement the long cane. The main research problems are now to find what information is necessary for a safe, effective, and relaxed locomotion as well as the optimal non-visual form of this information.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 11	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation 75/116

21

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jansson, G. & Brabyn, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Tactually guided batting.

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, no. 304, 1981.

Title of project:
Mobility aids for the visuall handicapped

Key words:
Visually handicapped, Mobility aids, Tactual stimulation

Abstract:
The aim of the investigation was to study to what extent it is possible to perform a predictive task such as ball catching guided only by information presented tactually. The tactile display was a 20 x 20 matrix of vibrators presented to the back of two welltrained blind subjects. The perceptual-motor task consisted of "batting" a ball which was rolled towards the subject with tactual information about its path presented during 3.5 sec. The results demonstrated that it is possible to pick up tactual information in this form, organize the response and perform appropriate movements within the time available, even if the precision is lower than with ordinary visual guidance. The mutual masking of the two tactually presented objects and the possibilities of increasing the precision with more effective tactual stimulation are discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (75/116)

SPPB 1976

22

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jönsson, Annelis	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Sjukvårdspersonalens rökvanor och inställning till rökning.
/Smoking habits and attitudes towards smoking among the public health staff./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 393
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project: Tobaksutbildning inom hälso- och sjukvården i Trelleborg.
/Education among public health staff for information against smoking./

Key words:

Attitudes towards smoking, smoking habits, public health staff

Abstract:

This study gives an account of the smoking habits and attitudes towards smoking among the public health staff with regard to the age and profession of the staff.

Pub. date: June 1981	**Pages:** 31 + appendix	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Socialstyrelsen /National Board of Health and Welfare/

SPPB 1976

23

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Knox, S. Sarah	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Biological effects of light air ions and their relation to human stress.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the National Institute of Environmental Medicine, 1982, No. 1.

Title of project:

Key words:

Light air ions, Stress, Indoor air quality.

Abstract:

The controversy concerning biological effects of light air ions is due not only to methodological problems but also to a lack of discrimination in the choice of subject population. Accumulating evidence indicates that certain groups are at higher risk than others for clinical manifestations of ion depleted air or changes in ion polarity. The most frequently observed physiological responder is serotonin but more and better controlled research is needed to elucidate the biological mechanisms involved.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Building Research.

SPPB 1976

24

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Levi, L., Frankennaeuser, M., and Gardell, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Karolinska Institutet P.O.Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Work stress related to social structures and processes.

Bibliographic reference:

In G. Elliott & K. Eisdorfer (Eds.), Research on stress and human health.
National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, Report.
New York: Springer 1981, pp. 95-117.

Title of project:

Stress research in health and disease

Key words:

Mass-production, Automation, Shift work, Psychosocial factors, Social change, Work reform, Prevention

Abstract:

The objective of this paper is to consider social structures and processes as related to stress, health and wellbeing with particular reference to the question of how stress research can contribute to adapting social structures and processes to suit human needs and abilities. More specifically: How can stress research contribute to intervention and prevention at the systems level as distinguished from the individual level? These problems are considered from the point of view of the man-environment eco-system in working life with a focus on the impact of mass-production technology, highly automated work processes and shift work. Strategies for social change, e.g., legislation concerning psychosocial factors in the work place, are discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49) and the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

SPPB 1976

25

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lindberg, Erik and Gärling, Tommy

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Acquisition of locational information about reference points during blindfolded and sighted locomotion: Effects of a concurrent task and locomotion paths.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1981, 22, 101-108

Title of project:
Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Key words:
Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation.

Abstract:

Acquisition of cognitive maps (locational information about reference points) was investigated by requiring subjects to walk repeatedly according to paths consisting of 2, 4 and 6 linear segments. The starting point of each path was designated as a reference point, to which direction and distance were estimated by the subjects at the end of the path. Acquisition was indicated by the finding that variable errors and latencies decreased across blocks of trials. Interfering with central processing of locational information during locomotion by means of a concurrent task, while impairing orientation performance, did not seem to prevent acquisition. As suggested by an increase in latencies with the number of path segments, the subjects performing the concurrent task may have been able to infer and store the location of the starting point after walking. Finally, orientation performance did not improve for blindfolded subjects, probably because they were unable to use stored information about locations.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

32

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lindberg, Erik and Gärling, T.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:
Acquisition of locational information about reference points during locomotion with and without a concurrent task: Effects of number of reference points.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1981, 22, 109-115.

Title of project:
Environmental orientation during locomotion: Experimental studies of human processing of information about the spatial layout of the environment.

Key words:

Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation.

Abstract:
Maintenance of orientation relative to reference points along a locomotion path and acquisition of locational information about these reference points were investigated by requiring subjects with and without a concurrent backwards counting task to walk in alleys and estimate direction and distance to the reference points when stopped. One or three reference points were presented on each trial in different groups of subjects. Acquisition of locational information was indicated by decreased latencies and variable errors with repeated exposure to the same locomotion path. Neither the larger number of reference points nor the concurrent task seemed to affect acquisition, but both lead to increased latencies indicating that the subjects under these conditions were unable to keep track of the locations of the reference points whilst walking. However, they may still have been able to infer these locations after the locomotion path had been traversed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

27

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rubenowitz, Sigvard Mattsson, Hans Rubenowitz, Ann	**Inst.:** Psykologiska Institutionen Göteborgs Universitet

Title:

Chalmersforskares upplevelser av hinder på vägen mellan teknisk idé och kommersiell produktion

(Experiences of Research Workers at Chalmers' University of Technology as to obstacles between innovative technological idea and commercial production)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport Nr 1, 1982, från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet, Göteborg

Title of project:

The Innovation Project

Key words:

Technological innovations, creativity, University of Technology

Abstract:

The main purpose of the project was to analyse circumstances and factors that deter young reserach workers from developing creative idéas. 81 randomly selected reserach workers were interviewed.

Blocking conditions related to the basic technological studies, the studies on the post-graduate level, and to the institutional organization, the leadership climate at the institution, the policy of the University, the contacts with industry and gouvernmental agencies were mapped. The data verified that it exists a substantial unexploited technological innovation potential at the university, and recommendations are given for measures at various levels in order to stimulate creative work intended to result in commercial products.

Pub. date: Jan 15 1982	**Pages:** 29	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research.project...

Research supported by:

ERU and STU

SPPB 1976

28

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Pierre Schou	**Inst.:** Dep of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:
Applied experimental behavior analysis to energy conservation

Tillämpad experimentell beteendeanalys vid energisparande.
En litteraturgenomgång.

Bibliographic reference:
Dep of Education, University of Stockholm, 1982

(ISBN 91-7260-663-0)

Title of project:

Key words:
Energy conservation, behavior analysis, feedback

Abstract:

This report surveys the research on applied experimental behavior analysis to energy conservation. The surveyed subjects are primarily energy information, residential energy conservation and conservation of transportation energy. Feedback and incentives, the two most used procedures to promote energy conservation, are reviewed. The results from the research are overall promising indicating that this research needs increased attention. Finally, some suggestions for future research are presented.

Pub. date: Jan 1982	**Pages:** 71	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Sydkraft Research Foundation

SPPB 1976

29

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Theman, Jan	**Inst.:** Dept of Education, University of Gothenburg, P.O. Box 1010, S-431 26 Mölndal

Title:

Conceptions of a political coincidence.
Uppfattningar av en politisk händelse.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet
Rapport 1981:15
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:

Adults' conceptions of the world around them.

Key words:

Cognition phenomenology, political structure

Abstract:

Ordinary citizens' conceptions of a political coincidence were considered as to the possible variation with which it could be conceived of.

The aim was to describe these variations as a possible source for inter-individual misunderstanding in commonsense reasoning. The political happening was about the building or not building a garage in the center of the town. We simply asked adults how this issue could be conceived of as a political question. We found two main ways of conceiving this. Either as a building or as a principle of city planning. Whether one holds the one or the other conception, very different argumentations arose, though mainly using the same content of the descriptions. People developed a strong internal logic which sometimes led them to forge reality instead of giving up a conception that was contradicted by observations.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	26	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

SPPB 1976

30

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jonas Wall and Marie-Louise Cederblad	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm

Title:

VIDEO OCH SKOLUNGDOMAR (Video and Schoolchildren)
Del 1 (Part 1)

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Stockholm
Stockholm april 1982.
Research series No. 18 ISSN 0280-0314

Title of project:

SCHOOLCHILDREN AND MASSMEDIA (tentative)

Key words: video, adolescents

Abstract:

The subject of research is the Video use patterns of young people in the middle (10 - 12 years) and high(13 - 16 years) grades of compulsory school in the Greater Stockholm area. The research was conducted during March 1981 on a sampl of 600 pupils. 84% stated they had the opportunity to watch Video. 12% stated they had Video at home. The character of Video films seen is alarming. As high a figure as 45% stated that they had watched violent, horror and/or pornography films on Video. What middle graders like to watch on Video corresponds roughly with what they usually watch on televison whereas this is not the case with the high graders. This indicates that the older pupils are just beginning to develop their own preferences irrepective of the overall patterns of family television viewing.

In its closing discussion the report comments on important aspects of young people's Video viewing. The results show that many schoolchildren in Stockholm have begun to develop certain traditions when they watch Video. Video viewing offers adolescents an excellent place of refuge at this stage of their psychological development.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
april 1982	74	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: **Municipal Department of Social Welfare in Stockholm**
(Stockholms socialförvaltning)

31

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Åberg, L.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

The human factor in game-vehicle accidents: A study of driver's information acquisition

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Psychologica Upsaliensia, No. 6, 1981

Title of project:
Viltolycka - trafikanters beteende och möjligheter att påverka detta
Game - Vehicle accidents - Drivers' behavior and counter measures

Key words:

Motor traffic accidents, Driving behaviour, Moose

Abstract:

The problem of game-vehicle accidents is discussed in terms of drivers' strategies for visual search in driving. To find possible measures for reducing the number of wildlife accidents, four studies were undertaken. Initially, two exploratory investigations were made: a survey of drivers' expectancies concerning moose in traffic and a study involving self reports of accidents and near-accidents with moose. The results from these investigations give no evidence that drivers' experience, knowledge, or attitudes concerning moose are related to wildlife accidents. Instead they suggested that the visual search patterns of drivers might explain some of the effects obtained. In a series of field experiments, drivers' ability to detect moose dummies was explored, and in a final study, the effectiveness of the game crossing sign was investigated experimentally. The results were interpreted as evidence that in rural driving, drivers normally scan the view ahead in a systematic and almost automatic way which is not effective for the task of detecting moose. Drivers can easily change their automatic scanning into a controlled search for animals but this search is demanding and can probably not be sustained for any length of time without feedback.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	130	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Transport Research Delegation 38

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

32

Author: Torbjörn Akerstedt Lars Torsvall Mats Gillberg	**Inst.:** Lab for Clinical Stress Res. National Defense Res. Inst.

Title:
Oregelbundna arbetstider: En undersökning av sömn, dygnsrytmer och välbefinnande.
Irregular work hours: An investigation of sleep, circadian rhythms, and well-being.

Bibliographic reference:
Stressforskningslaboratoriet, Stockholm, 1982, Stressforskningsrapporter/Stress Research Reports No:155. ISSN 0280-2783.

Title of project:

Key words:
shift work, sleep, sleepiness, circadian rhythms

Abstract:

Seven investigations are summarized. A questionnaire to 1000 train drivers showed a positive attitude towards work but that night work, noise, vibrations, and climate constitute problems. Night work disturbs sleep and causes fatigue. EEG investigations of sleep corroborated this (15 ss). Laboratory EEG studies showed that the disturbed day sleep is due to an innate circadian propensity for sleep. EEG studies during work showed a strong increase of "drowsy" patterns during night driving. Further laboratory studies showed that sleep loss and circadian rhythmicity combine to yield a maximal propensity for sleep in the early morning (as measured by EEG, self ratings, and performance measures. Finally, it was shown that part of the late night fatigue can be counteracted by a nap. It was concluded that scheduling of work hours must not be done without consideration of the effects of sleep loss and circadian rhythms on human functioning.

Pub. date: April 1982	**Pages:** 26	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐ Regular report...	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund
The Swedish Medical Research Council

BUILDING

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Pia Björklid	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education, Department of Educational Research

Title:
Children's outdoor environment
A study of children's outdoor activities on two housing estates from the perspective of environmental and developmental psychology

Bibliographic reference:
Liber Förlag, Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm, 1982. Studies in Education and Psychology 11. ISBN 91-40-04815-2
ISSN 0348-291X

Title of project:
Children's outdoor environment

Key words:
Outdoor environment, Play, Environmental psychology

Abstract: The thesis is in three parts. In part I a theoretical framework is developed, based on the developmental theories of J. Piaget, E.H. Erikson, and G.H. Mead and upon ecological and environmental psychology, the latter paying special attention to the importance of the physical environment in interactional processes. Common to all these theoretical approaches is the emphasis placed on the reciprocal nature of the man-environment relationship. In part II the design and results of the Tanto/Plankan study are presented. The aim of the study was to provide a frequency description of children's play on two housing estates. The study was planned and carried out before the theoretical frame-work was developed. Nonetheless, it is ecological in character, even though data on the micro-level predominate. The study showed that it was mainly older pre-school children and younger schoolboys who made use of the open spaces on the housing estates. The different designs of the play areas were reflected in the children's interactions with their environments insofar as activities were more varied on the more diverse and natural estate than on the more "synthetic" one. Part III consists of a concluding discussion in which some implications are drawn concerning the importance of the outdoor environment for children's social and psychological development. Examples of factors in the physical environment that restrict particularly young children's and girls' outdoor stay are high-rise buildings, traffic, long distances to attractive play spaces and bad weather. An indirect social factor which impedes mainly young children's outdoor interactions is a lack of suitable activities for adults.

Pub. date: 1982-05-15	**Pages:** 255	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Hjelmquist, Erland

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

A note on adults' conception of language and communication.

Bibliographic reference:

Osnabrücker Beiträge zur Sprachtheorie, 20, 1981, 62-74

Title of project:

Key words:

Communication, dialogue, awareness

Abstract:

There is growing evidence that people in literate societies have an erroneous conception of what characterizes spontaneously spoken verbal discourse. This conception is a natural consequence of what happens when a person acquires literacy. Since written verbal discourse is decontextualized, it has to be as explicit as possible making it understandable to anyone with the capability to read. This means that the processes involved in spontaneous face-to-face verbal discourse are only partially represented in written verbal discourse. Non-verbal aspects are, of course, excluded, but also repetitions and incomplete sentences etc., that could make written texts hard to understand. Written texts ideally contain complete sentences reflecting complete and edited thoughts. Such awareness is probably not acquired spontaneously, whatever aspect of behavior or action it refers to, it must be acquired through confrontation with the phenomena in question. In this case it means that people might be confronted with the characteristics of spontaneously produced discourse to understand its peculiar qualities. In particular, it is essential to appreciate its primary creative and idea-generating aspects.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	13	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gran, Bertil & Rudvall, Göte

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Skolan som utvecklingsmiljö

/The school as environment for development./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1981
Pedagogisk orientering och debatt, Nr 60
ISSN 0479-7736

Title of project:

Key words:
Compulsory education, innovation, open plan schools, school environment, school organization, team teaching

Abstract:

The report summarizes ten years of R&D-work concerning development of pupils in schools with different organization and building design. Traditionally built schools are compared with open plan schools. Different ways of organizing team teaching are also explored.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 178	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Gran, Birgitta

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Från förskola till grundskola.

/From pre-school to primary school./

Bibliographic reference:

LiberLåromedel
Lund, 1982
STUDIA PSYCHOLOGICA ET PAEDAGOGICA, No. 59
ISSN 0346-5926

Title of project:

Förskola - lågstadium i samverkan
/Pre-school and primary school in co-operation./

Key words:
Child development, co-operation pre-school/primary school, curriculum research, early learning, educational reform, entry to school, parent-school relation, pre-school education, primary education

Abstract:

This work is based on experiences and results from the FÖL-project, "Pre-school and primary school in co-operation". In this thesis analyses are made of different conditions that have an impact on child development when children pass from pre-school to primary school. The thesis is presented in five parts:

1. Background and aims of pre-school, compulsory school and of the co-operation between pre-school and primary school. Official goals and guidelines for pre-school and primary school are analyzed and compared. Goals for the co-operation between pre-school and primary school are formulated.

2. Theories, hypotheses and working methods. Theories of child development and of organization are described. Continuity in child development is assumed to be promoted by stimulating educational activities in pre-school, by developing co-operation between pre-school and primary school, by developing co-operation between parents and pre-school/school respectively, by developing the organizational conditions both within the two school forms and for the co-operation between them.

3. Educational acitivities. Suggestions for concrete educational activities for pre-school children, especially for 5-6-year-olds, have been worked out. An analysis has been made of the conditions which promote learning development among 6-year-olds. Extensive experimental work on co-operation between teachers and between children in pre-school and primary-school is described.

4. Conditions for co-operation. Critical analyses are made of the organizational conditions for pre-school and primary school and for co-operation concerning factors related to a) conditions and frames given by society, b) educational activities, c) psychological factors such as interests, attitudes and values.

5. Final discussion with conclusions and proposals.

Pub. date: 1982 May	**Pages:** 259 + appendix	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Magne, Olof

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Hur eleverna skriver siffror.
/Handwriting of digits in the primary school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 389.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:

Key words:
Pupil, primary school, standard, writing

Abstract:

A group test in arithmetic was administered to 279 pupils, aged 10. Afterwards the handwriting of numerals of these children was assessed and compared to standard prototypes of digits, ratified by the Swedish National Board of Education.

Result: Only the prototype of the digit 1 was written correctly by more than 90 % of the sample. Other prototypes were found among 20-40 % e g 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9. Some prototypes were observed very seldom, viz 4, 5 and 7.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 38	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Petersen, Björn	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Grundskoleresultat och gymnasieintroduktion för 299 invandrarelever i Malmö.

/School achivement in the comprehensive school and introduction to the upper secondary school among 299 immigrant students in Malmö./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 394
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:

Key words:

Immigrant, Marking, Achievement, Lower secondary school

Abstract:

One batch of immigrant students and a Swedish reference group in the city of Malmö were studied. There were no substantial differences in grade point average after grade 9. Among factors that affect academic progress may be noted: length of recidence in Sweden, sex, native language and socio-economic status. Students who have been in Sweden since the year before the school start do as well as Swedish students. Students who have come at the age of 4 or earlier do as well as Swedish students after the first semester in the upper secondary school. Grade point differences on a scale 1 - 5 (5 is best) in grade 9 between SES groups I and III are .52 among immigrant students, 1.06 among Swedish students. Sex differences are .20 among immigrants and .18 among Swedish students in favor of the girls. No close correlation was found between similarity of home language to Swedish and grade point average.

Pub. date: July 1981	**Pages:** 80 + appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

COUNTRIES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Agrell, J. O., Fägerlind, I. & Gustafsson, I.	**Inst.:** Education Division SIDA

Title:

Education and Training in Botswana 1974-80

Bibliographic reference:

SIDA Education Division Documents No. 2

March 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Evaluation, Development, Assistance

Abstract:

Botswana is a developing country in Southern Africa where the society is in a process of very rapid change. The country received Swedish assistance from 1974. The impact of this assistance is evaluated in this report. Swedish assistance has had its biggest impact in that it has helped to widen access to basic education for children and during the late 1970s also for adults particularly in the rural areas. For example, about 1 350 classrooms have been constructed in the rural areas out of a total stock of 3 200 in 1979. This means about 61 000 new places for a school population that had grown to 160 000 in 1979. Nine secondary schools have been partly financed by Sweden. One out of three Teacher Training Colleges as well as the only Centre for Vocational Training in the country, prior to 1980, have been financed under Swedish development cooperation. It is suggested that Swedish assistance during the 1980s should be redirected to support qualitative improvements both as regards the quality of teaching and the relevance of education.

Pub. date: March 1982	**Pages:** 98	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
SIDA

SPPB 1976

40

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Chinapah, Vina and Daun, Holger	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

- Swedish Missions and Education in the Republic of Zaire
- Educational Evaluation of the Swedish Sister Churches in the Republic of Zaire

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education
Stockholm, December 1981
Report Series Nos. 53 and 54 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:

Educational Evaluation of the Swedish Sister Churches in Zaire

Key words:

Development, Equality, Evaluation, Mission schools, Primary education

Abstract:

Three Swedish missions started educational activities in Zaire before the 1920s, and these activities were taken over by three independent sister-churches in the beginning of the 1960s. From 1964 and onwards the Swedish missions have received subsidies for voluntary organizations from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). A large number of school houses have been built by the help of these subsidies. In 1980, SIDA demanded that an evaluation was made of the educational activities of the three sister-churches in Zaire and of the projects financed by SIDA. These activities were evaluated with reference to the SIDA goals (equality, development etc.) and were compared to those of the State schools and of schools run by other religious organizations.

Pub. date: December 1981	**Pages:** 71 and 110, respectively	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish International Development Authority

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Roland Duberg

Inst.:
Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Schooling, Work Experience and Earnings
A Study of Determinants of Earnings in a Third World Corporate Setting

Bibliographic reference:
Published in the Studies in Comparative and International Education
Monograph Series, No. 6, 1982
Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm, Sweden
ISSN 0348-9523
ISBN 91-85966-05-3

Title of project:
Determinants of Earnings in a Third World Corporate Setting

Key words: Comparative education, Causal analysis, Determinants of earnings, Developing nations, Earnings functions, LAMCO, Liberia, Macro-economic theories, Path analysis, Salary wage differentials

Abstract:

The aim of the study is: (1) to investigate determinants of earnings in a Third World corporate setting; (2) to estimate the relative importance of these determinants; (3) to compare the determinants between different sectors; and (4) to provide some evidence concerning the validity of a number of economic theories.

A Third World country (Liberia) and a corporate setting (LAMCO) are described. A synopsis of economic theories relevent in studying personal income distribution and determinants of earnings is made. A data-analytical study of determinants of earnings in this setting is carried out.

A basic model and a segmented model are specified. The basic model, which includes eight variables, suggests nineteen hypotheses. Log Annual Earnings is the criterion variable. Key theoretical constructs in orthodox theory include Region, Sex, Age, Formal Education, Family Size, Work Experience, and Job Level. In segmentation theories, key theoretical constructs include the effect of labor market segmentation, group characteristics and membership, technology and micro-economic policies.

The analysis involved descriptive and analytical statistics including path analysis. The significant features of the study are reported under three major headings: (1) the issue of group differences, and development; (2) the use of education and training as means for industrial and national development; and (3) policy implications serving equality and efficiency objectives.

It was found that workers in the secondary labor sector (lower level jobs) face lower rewards to schooling (lower slope) than workers in the independent (higher level jobs) labor sector. At the departmental level, it was found that the marginal returns to an increase in the mean level of education are higher in the industrial departments with the lowest mean education. Finally, the study gives evidence of (1) a threshold effect of education, with an extremly limited payoff to primary education; and (2) that work experience and specific on-the-job training is a much more powerful predictor of earnings than formal education.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
May 13, 1982	165	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
-

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Wendy Duncan and
Jan-Ingvar Löfstedt

Inst.:
Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

School Building, Teacher Training and Village Development in Bangladesh - An Evaluation of Three Swedish Non-Government Programmes

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education
Stockholm, June 1982
Report Series No. 57 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:
Evaluation of SIDA-supported non-government educational assistance to Bangladesh

Key words:
Bangladesh education, Swedish assistance, School building, Teacher training, Village development

Abstract:

The report is the final outcome of an evaluation of three Swedish Free Church Aid programmes in Bangladesh. The programmes have been supported by SIDA since 1974, and the evaluation was conducted in 1981. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of a school building, a teacher training, and a village development programme. During the field work period, 29 villages and towns were visited, and interviews were carried out with educational authorities, school personnel, parents and children. Various aspects of programme preparation, implementation and impact are treated in the evaluation report. Although well implemented in a technical sense, the programmes were found to have had rather limited effects on enrolment and teaching methods, and there was no indication that children from the poor families had been affected. It was also found that the village development programme, with its more holistic view of development, had a greater chance of success in the future.

Pub. date: June 1982	**Pages:** 165	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish International Development Authority, SIDA

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Torsten Husén	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:

United States - Federal Policies for Education for the Disadvantaged

Bibliographic reference:

Reviews of National Policies for Education
OECD, Paris, 1981
ISBN 92-64-12149-X

Title of project:

Review of Educational Policies in the United States of America

Key words:
Policy review, Compensatory education, Disadvantaged

Abstract: This is a report of a review of federal policies for compensatory education in the United States. The author served as "rapporteur" of a review team which consisted of Prof. Peter Karmel (Australia) as Chairman, Prof. Harmut von Hentig (Federal Republic of Germany), Prof. Torsten Husén (Sweden) and Lord Michael Young (United Kingdom). The review focused mainly on the programs for the economically disadvantaged that were launched during the mid-1960s and were up for re-authorization 1978-79. The reviewers visited various agencies and interviewed key people and travelled for three weeks to 18 places in 10 states. The rapporteur spent another 4 months in the U.S. reviewing the research literature about various evaluation projects. The overall purpose of the review was to raise pertinent issues on goals and strategies for assisting the disadvantaged, equalization of financial resources between and within states, impact of compensatory programs at the school level, and steps taken for preparation and transition to working life. - In addition to the report for OECD the author has written a 60-page article reviewing the evaluation reports submitted by the National Institute of Education (T. Husén: Evaluating Compensatory Education. In: Proceedings of the National Academy of Education. Vol. 6, 1979, pp. [illegible]-486).

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	126	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

OECD, Paris

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Agneta Lind	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Literacy Campaigns and Nation-Building in Mozambique

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education
Stockholm, August 1981
Report Series No. 51 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:

Key words:

Literacy, Mozambique

Abstract:

This study was carried out in 1979 in Mozambique within the framework of the literacy activities organized and controlled by the National Directorate of Literacy and Adult Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Mozambique's first National Literacy Campaign started in July 1978 and was still going on when this study was completed. The final results of the Campaign are therefore not included in the present report.

The first section of the report describes and comments on all important aspects of the struggle for literacy in Mozambique. The literacy activities are planned in stages, the first National Campaign aiming at 100,000 workers within politically and economically strategic sectors, while the second Campaign aims at making 200,000 literate. The pedagogical aspects including the kind of evaluation test applied are analysed, the main difficulties originating from the poor basic education and training of the literacy teachers - all voluntary workers. Motivation problems, especially in the illiterate environment of the countryside are taken up, as well as the question of follow-up of literacy.

The second section of the report is a case-study of the learning-process at one literacy center consisting of two classes studying intensively. The case-study includes the final results of the two classes and an analysis of background factors collected through continuous observation and interviews. The final test includes literacy and numeracy. Of the 45 learners included in the case-study 22 passed the final test. The main background factor to this achievement was clearly earlier literacy experiences.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
August 1981	87	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Jan-Ingvar Löfstedt

Inst.:

Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Science Requirements in the People's Republic of China

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education
Stockholm, May 1982
Report Series No. 58 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:

Key words:
Chinese pre-university science teaching

Abstract:

The paper presents a brief assessment of the level and scope of the teaching of mathematics, physics and chemistry in senior secondary education in the People's Republic of China in the post-cultural revolution period (1978-80) as reflected in sample textbooks and National University Entrance Examinations requirements. The paper also includes English translations of university examination test papers from China. The main point of reference for assessing the level of science teaching in China is the Swedish pre-university standard. The general conclusion is that the range and standard of knowledge required in mathematics, physics and chemistry in China are surprisingly similar to those in Sweden.

Pub. date: May 1982	**Pages:** 84	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The World Bank

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Education in a Post-Comprehensive Era

Bibliographic reference:

British Journal of Educational Studies.
Vol. XXIX, No. 3, October 1981

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:

Comprehensive education, educational planning, life-long learning, recurrent education

Abstract:

The period of comprehensivization of education in Sweden seems to have come to an end. Compulsory education is no longer extended, the delay of student differentiation into different study routes has stopped, post-compulsory education now encloses about 90% of every annual cohort. New trends appear: part-time studies after 16, in secondary school and for adult students in folk-high schools, in adult education and in universities is rapidly increasing. The post-comprehensive era is followed by an era of recurrent education. New aspects of equality through education are discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mbamba, A. Mauno	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Primary Education for an Independent Namibia: Planning in a Situation of Uncertainty and Instability

Bibliographic reference:

Studies in Comparative and International Education, No. 5
Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm
Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm, 1982
ISBN 91-22-0561-7

Title of project:

The Study of Education for an Independent Namibia

Key words:

Apartheid education, Colonialism, Development, Liberation, Namibia, Planning, Primary education, South Africa

Abstract:

The objective of this study is to examine: (1) the implementation of South Africa's *apartheid* eduction policy, as related to the social, cultural, economic and political development of Namibia, and (2) the implications of this policy for planning primary education after independence.

The study is interdisciplinary. The methodology is historical and comparative. The first part contains a description and analysis of the social, cultural, economic and political development from the early years of colonisation to present time in order to identify the major forces behind under-development in Namibia. The second part contains a description of the origin of *apartheid* education policy and an analysis of the effects of its implementation in Namibia. Indicators such as gross enrolment ratio, intake ratio, representation index and pupil/teacher ratio have been used in the analysis. It is found that the overall educational system in Namibia is characterised by inadequacies, imbalances and inequalities in the provision of educational resources and opportunities, and by the lack of relevance in the curriculum.

The third part contains an anlysis of the future development needs, especially as outlined by SWAPO, in order to identiy the areas of priority in the educational field. This formed the basis for the projections of educational needs and requirements at the primary school level. It is shown that the achievement of universal primary education, in a strict sense, is unfeasible during the first five years of Independence. The fourth part contains suggestions for possible alternative strategies for planning to meet the required educational needs. Financial, administrative, managerial and other constraints influence the success of educational reforms. Political contradictions, such as conflicts orstruggles among various interest groups in the society, also have a dominant influence on the decision-making process concerning formulation, planning and implementation of educational reforms and programmes.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1982	244	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SAREC and the University of Stockholm

CURRICULUM

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tomas Englund

Inst.: Department of Educational Research. University of Gothenburg.

Title: Samhällsorienteringens innehåll (läromedel och undervisning) - determinanter för innehållet och deras tolkning.

Social studies content (textbooks and teaching) - determinants of the content and their interpretation.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational Research. University of Gothenburg.
1981:20. Report from project 2165 - Curriculum Thery
Gothenburg 1981.
ISSN 0349-2974.

Title of project: Curriculum Theory

Key words: curriculum, ideology, social studies

Abstract:

The aim of the report is to present determinants of the content in social studies and how these determinants are interpreted.

In the first part of the report a frame of reference to curriculum theory is presented aiming at analyzing the content of social education. Central concepts are curriculum, curriculum code, goal system, textbooks and basic pedagogical view.

In the second part of the report this curricular frame is related to a societal perspective. The central concepts of this perspective are ideology and hegemony.

In the third part of the report a model analysis of the content of social studies is presented. The model contains four determinants, a) the ameliorative orientation, b) the positivistic-empirical scientific base, c) the concept of objectivity and d) persistance of economic order.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
dec 1981	60	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tomas Englund, Gunilla Svingby	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Gothenburg

Title:

Scientification of teaching - a concept to be questioned

Bibliographic reference:

Deparment of Education, University of Gothenburg, report 1982:01
Issn 0349-2982

Title of project: Pågående förändringar i grundskolan -
- Läroplansteori -Göteborgsdelen Ongoing changes in the comprehensive school

Key words:

Curriculum-theory, social studies, concepts, scientification of teaching

Abstract:

The article was a contribution to the NSER-symposium in Jyväskylä, Finland in 1981 on the theme: Teaching on a scientific basis.The paper makes two pionts: 1) The meaning of the term scientific as a criteria of teaching is discussed. Scientific is not a priori treated as a social phenomenon and thus related to the past and actual social construction of reality. 2) By pointing to the social relevance and historical origin of the various schoolsubjects, the differences between subjects and the differences embedded within a certain subject, when taught in different types of schools ant to certain subjects, will appear. The different meaning of the concept of scientific is thus esplored in relation to different subjects. Three aspects of scientification of teaching is discussed: 1) The adoption of the scientific principles of the disciplines in the school subjects 2)The adoption of learning theory and developmental theory or the science of psychology to teaching problems 3) The adoption of social theory, that is theories of social and cultural reproduction.
The recent swedish curriculumdevelopment will be used as an illustration.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: LINDBLAD Torsten & Anita Lindblad	**Inst.:** Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

TREDJESPRÅKSPROBLEMET - Engelska som skolspråk för två- och flerspråkiga elever i grundskolan. En enkätredovisning.

LEARNING A THIRD LANGUAGE - English as a school language for bilingual and multilingual pupils. A questionnaire report.

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik, Göteborgs universitet. Mölndal: 1981. Rapport nr 107. ISSN 0348-2219.

(English version to appear, summer 1982)

Title of project: Invandrareleverna och engelskan, InEng (Immigrant students and English as a foreign language)

Key words:
Immigrants, bilingualism, trilingualism, comprehensive school, EFL

Abstract:

The answers to a questionnaire, sent out in the autumn of 1980 and responded to by twenty-six schools in ten Swedish cities, are reported on and discussed. The study is part of a large-scale investigation by the National Board of Education into the educational situation of immigrant children in the Swedish comprehensive school. - Questions were asked about time-tabling problems, extra teaching outside of class hours, subjective evaluation of how immigrant children succeed in English, methods used and teachers involved. - Most schools seem to feel that English should not be started until grade 4, possibly later. Scheduling English for many classes and grades at a certain time of the day is considered a good way of catering for the needs of immigrant children with highly varying proficiency levels in English. Newly arrived students and low-ability children are best helped in small groups or individually if special funds can be found. With some extra help most immigrant children are considered to reach a level comparable to that of monolingual Swedish pupils. English should not be postponed until grade 7 or the upper secondary school ("grade 10") if it can be avoided. A good command of Swedish is usually considered a prerequisite for success in English. In grades 7-9 immigrant children tend to take the easier course ("allmän kurs") slightly more often than Swedish children. Beginners are condidered to benefit from having a teacher who knows their language; "home language teachers" are sometimes used to teach English. The schools stress the importance of the teachers having a thorough knowledge of contrastive grammar.

Pub. date: August 1981	**Pages:** 74	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ Project report......

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunilla Svingby	**Inst.:** University of Gothenburg Department of Education

Title: Läroplanen i skolpolitiken och i skolans vardagsarbete.
The national curriculum guide as a means to promote political aims: a study of the social studies curriculae form 1962-1980.

Bibliographic reference:
University of Gothenburg, Department of Education 1981:04
Rapport från projekt Läroplansteori, Göteborgsdelen.
ssn 0349-2974

Title of project: Projekt Läroplansteori - Göteborgsdelen
Project Curriculum Theory

Key words:
Curriculum-theory, social-studies, steering

Abstract: The report deals with the effort to develop a schoolsystem in Sweden,which gives equal chances to all members of the society.Drawing on K.Härnqvists study of the development of streaming during twenty years of comprehensive schooling(1962 -1980) it concentrates on the changes of the national curriculum. The comprehensive school has become more comprehensive. The earlier overt differentiation in streams inside the c.school, that was characteristic of the system in 1962, has changed to a differentiation/individualisation inside the subjects. Instead of streaming the students into various subjects and other options, students are kept together most of the time supposed to study individualised - according to own rate and interests. The "free choice" has all the time been the hallmark of the system, indicating that any differentiation outside or inside subjects and courses is the result of the free choice of the student. All the same, as Härnqvist shows, the same classbased distribution of students on options is to be found now as twenty years ago. The social studies is of special interest as it has the explicit aim of fostering democratic values and knowledge. The national c. for the social studies through the time period mirrors the economic and political structure. It balances between stress laid upon the socialisation of the students into an acceptance of the existing structure and a political intention of deepening the critical understanding of the society. Lgr 80 - the recent c. could be taken as an example. It could be read as a guidelines for subordination under the dominating values, but goals and content make also possigle a teaching that evaluates the actual and historic structure.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 49	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Wiechel, Lennart	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Pedagogiskt drama: Teoribildning och forskningsmål.
/Educational drama - theory and research projects./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 391.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:

Key words: Analysis of process, communication, drama research, drama theory, educational drama, epistemology, group dynamics, inter-disciplinary research, learning, paradigms, social development, social learning, theatre, therapy

Abstract:

This report gives a definition of drama with concepts and functions and also strategies and aims in research studies. In first hand there are references to social science and behavioural science. It gives critical reflexions on drama practice and drama literature. The first part describes components of drama: action, interaction, roles. The second part deals with the process of drama and social learning: the target group, models of working, group dynamics and communication. The report describes at last interactions between contrasting functions and important effects of educational drama.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 67 + appendix	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Christina Angerin

Inst.:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lunds universitet

Title:
Premature Children - Development and Upbringing until the Age of 26 Months.

Prematura barn - utveckling och uppväxt till 26 månaders ålder

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter, No 27, Lund
ISSN 0348-369X

Title of project:

Key words:
Premature, development, childrearing

Abstract: This report presents the results of a follow-up study of premature children as part of a project started in 1979 that included intrapartum fetal monitoring in preterm deliveries. The aim of the project was to predict risks in the future development of the children. In this report, the methods, material, and the results from the pedagogical-psychological study are presented. It includes a follow-up of 35 premature children and 10 controls from birth until the age of 26 months. The follow-up includes three different examinations. At these, the mothers of the children were interviewed and the children were observed and psychologically tested.

The aim of the pedagogical-psychological follow-up was to describe the development of the premature children in comparison with the development of full-term children during the first years of life. Another aim was to describe their development in relation to the care and stimulation they received in their upbringing.

In the report separation as a psychological problem is also discussed, as the issue of separation was actualized during the study. Another part of the report deals with parental behaviour in childrearing and its changes over generations. This part is to be considered as a pilot study, belonging to a larger project about childrearing.

Pub. date: may, 1982	**Pages:** 75	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

54

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Backteman, G. and Magnusson, D.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Longitudinal stability of personality characteristics

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Personality, 1981, 49, 148-160

Title of project:

Individual development and environment

Key words:

Longitudinal studies, traits, methodology

Abstract:

An empirical study, based on longitudinal sample of approximately 1.000 boys and girls, investigated whether ratings of personality traits show longitudinal stability. A reformulation of the Campbell and Fiske (1959) multitrait-multimethod criteria in terms of stability across time was employed to give a more profound analysis of longitudinal stability. The results point to considerable stability across a period of three years (from 10 to 13 years of age) in ratings of personality traits, performed by independent raters. These results are discussed in relation to views, put forward by several researchers, that ratings mainly mirror implicit personality theories of the raters, and therefore are less useful as data in psychological research and application.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	13	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Sweidsh National Board of Education, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anders Biel	**Inst.:** Department of psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Children´s spatial representation of their neighbourhood: A step towards a general spatial competence.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, No 3, 12. 1982.

Title of project:

Key words:

Child environment, cognitive maps, spatial representation.

Abstract:

The ability of six-year-old children to combine perspectives of spatial layouts in their neighbourhood was assessed. The children were asked to imagine themselves as beeing at a particular reference site and to decide which of two landmarks was closer to the site. From a theoretical point of view, one should not expect six-year-olds to have acquired projective and Euclidian concepts. Nevertheless, the judgements were internally consistent and tended to be veridical. This sensitiveness to relative and absolute accuracy was interpreted as a step towards a general cognitive capacity, governing the representation of spatial relations. Distances to the home were underestimated relative distances to other landmarks. Also estimations from the home tended to be more accurate than estimations from other reference sites. These results suggest that the home acts as a central reference point in children´s mental representation of the environment.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 11	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Carlsson, Marianne

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala, Uppsala
Sweden

Title:
7-10 years olds infer sex of children from information about their traits

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 314, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Cognitive discrimination, Sex roles, Inferences, Children

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to further investigate the usefulness of the theory of conceptual schema for understanding sex role opinions in children (see Carlsson & Jäderquist, 1981). 175 children between the ages of 7 and 10, 98 girls and 77 boys were asked to illustrate stories describing actions of children, whose sex were not mentioned. The results showed that the children tended to draw girls when feminine traits were described and boys when masculine traits were described, a finding consistent with what would be predicted from a schema conception of sex roles.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Uppsala

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

57

Author: Claes von Hofsten	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Eye-hand coordination in the newborn

Bibliographic reference:

Developmental Psychology, 1982, 18, 450-461

Title of project:

Sensomotor development in children

Key words:

Eye- hand coordination
Vision, Senso-motor, neonatal, infant, perception, motor

Abstract: Are the arm and hand movements of newborns in any way coordinated with vision? If they are, what are the properties of this coordination? These questions were studied in a situation where the newborns were presented with a slowly moving object. In Study 1 the number and distribution of arm - hand movements of 14 infants were examined when the object was either present or absent. It was shown that the relative frequency of forward extensions increased when the infant fixated the object. However, there were no difference in the absolute frequency of forward extensions between periods when the object was present and when it was absent. In Study 2 the forward extensions of 13 infants were analyzed by a technique that took into consideration the three-dimensional properties of arm- hand movements. It was shown that the movements performed while the neonate fixated the object were aimed closer at it than other movements. The effect was not a function of changes in body posture or head direction accompaning changes in visual direction. It was further shown that fixated movements clustered closer around the object and that the hand slowed down near the object in the best aimed of the fixated movements. It was concluded that there exist a rudimentary form of eye- hand coordination in the newborn whose primary function is attentional rather than manipulative.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

58

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Magnusson, D.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Methodology and strategy problems in longitudinal research

Bibliographic reference:
In F. Schulsinger, S.A. Mednick & J. Knop (Eds.), Longitudinal Research - Methods and Uses in Behavioral Research. International Series on Behavioral Research, 1981, Vol. 2, pp. 192-215.

Title of project:
Individual Development and Environment

Key words:
Longitudinal studies, development adjustment, age cohort, methodology

Abstract:

The purpose of this chapter was to discuss a few general problems in planning and conducting longitudinal research. As a background a short overview is given of a longitudinal project on individual development and adjustment, which started by the first data collection 1965. In the project two full age groups born in 1952 and 1955, respectively, each consisting of about 1.100 boys and girls from Örebro, have been followed and investigated in extensive data collections for the total groups and in intensive studies for small, homogeneous groups. Three general problems in longitudinal research are discussed: (a) the profits of investigating successive age cohorts, (b) the advantage and problems connected with studying representative samples, and (c) information and communication problems in large scale data collections. In the discussion of the problems under (b), special interest is devoted to methods by which very heterogeneous samples of subjects with respect to intelligence and social background can be studied.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish National Board of Education, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Magnusson, D.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Situational effects in empirical personality research.

Bibliographic reference:

In A. Kossakowski & K.Obuchowski (Eds.), Progress in Psychology of Personality.
Berlin: VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften 1982, pp. 116-123.

Title of project:

Person by Situation Interaction

Key words:

Sex differences, developmental psychology, anxiety, interaction, expectations, age differences

Abstract:

Two empirical studies are reviewed to illustrate the importance of considering the character of the situations in which individual behavior is observed and data obtained in planning and carrying through empirical research in the field of personality. The first study analyzed the role of situational factors for sex differences in anxiety reactions. A significant sex by situation type interaction was found, taking the general form of an increasing sex difference with increasing level of mean anxiety reaction. The second study was concerned with developmental trends in the perception and interpretation of anxiety provoking situations. Empirical data clearly supported the hypothesis that preadolescents see relations between situations more in terms of manifest, physical characteristics, while older subjects conceptualize resemblances between situations more and more in terms of expected consequences.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

SPPB 1976

60

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, D. and Dunér, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Individual development and environment: A longitudinal study in Sweden.

Bibliographic reference:
In S. A Mednick & A. E. Baert (Eds.), Prospective Longitudinal Research: An Empirical Basis for the Primary Prevention of Psychosocial Disorders. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981, pp. 111-122.

Title of project:
Individual Development and Environment

Key words:
Longitudinal studies, developmental psychology, methodology

Abstract:

The longitudinal project "Individual development and environment" (formerly designated the Örebro project) that started in 1965 with its first data collection is presented. The investigated group was then 10 years of age, and the project is still going on. The authors stress the necessity of a longitudinal approach when studying problems concerning children and their development. The variables (individual, adjustment and environmental) studied are presented at length, ethical consideration and information and secrecy problems in this type of research are reviewed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	11	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish National Board of Education, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, D. and Olåh, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Situation-outcome contingencies: A study of anxiety provoking situations in a developmental perspective.

Bibliographic reference:

Sw ISSN 0345-0139. Report nr 574, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:

Situation Perception

Key words:
Anxiety, developmental psychology, sex differences, interaction, age differences

Abstract:

Developmental trends and sex differences in situation specific anxiety were investigated using a recently constructed categorization system to analyse anxiety provoking situations (Magnusson & Stattin, 1981). The study was based on 2186 self-reported descriptions of anxiety provoking situations given by three age groups (12, 15 and 18) of boys and girls (N=833). The statistical analysis included sex and age differences regarding Activating Conditions and Expected Consequences, as well as Situation-outcome contingencies. The assumption that behavior becomes increasingly independent of the social and physical environment was supported. However, this tendency showed most conspicously as a sex by age by situation type interaction. A general tendency towards greater differentiation between the sexes with increasing age was pointed out. The main thesis of interactional psychology, that behavior is dependent upon the perception and evaluation of situational conditions, was confirmed by the results of Situation-outcome contingencies. It was shown that the same situation evoked different kinds of anxiety reactions in the sexes and in different age groups within each sex, and that the same kind of behavior was evoked by different types of situations at different ages and for both sexes. The need for systematic research on situations to yield dimensions and categories for situations was stressed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	28	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

62

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, L-G. & Shaps, L. P.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Prose recall in elderly and young adults.

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 291, 1981

Title of project:

Aging and memory

Key words:

Memory, Age differences

Abstract: A clinical procedure initially developed for neuropsychological research to examine disorders in patients with frontal-lobe brain damage was used to study the relationship between memory functioning and the age variable. A hypothesis which proposes that older adults fail to suppress responses which are no longer appropriate to the task demands was tested. The results clearly indicated that inappropriate responding was unaffected by adult age differences, thereby not substantiating the hypothesis. A second hypothesis, which posits that a resemblance prevails between older persons and patients with frontal-lobe injury with respect to certain memory disorders, was also put to empirical test. The evidence, however, indicated that a similitude in memory operations did not exist. The suggestion by Craik (1977) that older adults' persistence to produce inappropriate responses is likened to perseveration defects observed in brain-damaged persons was questioned in light of the present findings. In agreement with Craik, further research on this and related issues seems warranted.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

SPPB 1976

63

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Palmérus, Kerstin

Inst.:

Department of Applied Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Psychological aspects of infants with low rate of weight gain

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title of project:

Project mothering and thriving

Key words: Failure to thrive, low rate of weight gain, mother-infant interaction, stranger behavior, separation behavior, mother childhood experiences, social support, neighborhood

Abstract:

51 infants with low rate of weight gain of varied degrees aged 4-18 months were included in the study together with 49 controls. During the first visit in the infants' homes, mother-infant behavior was observed (stranger behavior, separation behavior, signal behavior, feeding behavior) and the mothers were asked for their opinions of infants' signals and playing behavior.

At the interview with the mothers six months later, their experiences in childhood, during pregnancy and delivery, their first impression of the infant and their sexual relationship with the infant's father, help from the infant's father and/or grandparents, problems with grandparents, attitudes to and contact with neighbors and their attitude to the neighborhood were asked.

The results show that infants with subnormal rate of weight gain differ to the controls in mother-infant behavior and social support. Significant differences were found in all the variables studied except separation behavior and problems with grandparents.

It was found that infants with low weight gain due to organic factors differed significantly to the controls in the variables signal behavior, feeding behavior, playing behavior, mother vocal emotional stimulation and help from the infant's father.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1982	35	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Stiftelsen Wilhelm and Martina Lundgrens Vetenskapsfond, Rädda Barnen - The Swedish Save the children Federation, Helge Ax-son Johnsons Stiftelse, Stiftelsen Clas Groschinskys Minnesfond and Kungl Vetenskaps- och Vitterhetssamhället.

SPPB 1976

64

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Stattin, H. and Magnusson, D.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Situation-outcome contingencies of threatful experiences: Age and sex differences.

Bibliographic reference:

Sw ISSN 0345-0139. Report nr 580, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:
Situation Perception

Key words:
Sex differences, developmental psychology, anxiety, expectations, age differences

Abstract:

Age and sex differences in situation specific anxiety were investigated for subject from the age of 12 (prepurberty) to the age of 18 (postadolescence). Self-reported descriptions of threatful experiences were analyzed employing a recently constructed categorization system that distinguishes between the activating conditions for the experience of threat and the expected outcomes of such experiences. The age trends in data were discussed in terms of rational versus irrational dangers, physical-bodily versus person-inter-personal consequences, and proximal versus distal threats. Girls in all ages more often reported irrational threats and separation consequences, whereas boys more often mentioned rational dangers and punishment consequences.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Teghtsoonian, Martha

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Children's scales of length and loudness: A developmental application of cross-modal matching.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1980, 30, 290-307.

Title of project:

Key words:

Scaling, Line length, Development.

Abstract:

The cross-modal matching techniques that have produced scales of sensory magnitude for a variety of perceptual continua in adults were used to construct similar scales in children. Subjects were adults and children 4, 6, 8, and 12 years old. Their task was, first, to match the loudness of a 1000-Hz tone to various visual lengths, and, second, to match the length of a white tape to various loudnesses of the tone.Almost all subjects were able to perform the matching tasks; the average precision of older subjects (12 and Adult) was somewhat greater, but in each of the younger age groups a majority of subjects performed with a precision that equaled that of older subjects. The exponent of the power function that relates length and loudness does not change with age. The scale factor does change, in a way that suggests either that a given sound intensity seems softer, or, more probable, that a given length seems longer, to younger children. The success of cross-modal matching with subjects as young as 4 years means that it is possible to investigate not only single perceptual scales but also intermodal organization in young children.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1980	18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Building Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Törestad, B., Olåh, A. and
Magnusson, D.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Sex by situation interactions in self reported anxiety.

Bibliographic reference:
Sw ISSN 0345-0139. Report nr 575, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:

Person by situation interaction

Key words:
Anxiety, sex differences, interaction, sex roles.

Abstract:

In an earlier study (Magnusson & Törestad, 1980) a systematic relation between size of sex differences scores and the general level of anxiety was found in different types of anxiety provoking situations. The present investigation set out to test the generalizability of this finding by varying (a) situations within situational types, (b) method of stimulus presentation, (c) cultural context and (d) age of subjects. The earlier results were confirmed: the sex by situation interaction was significant. Some alternative interpretations of the results were suggested: (a) arousal states, (b) the systematic relation between sex differences and anxiety level could also be due to the structural complexity of situations. The structural degree of situations might influence boys and girls differently. The importance of further analyses of the alternative interpretations was stressed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	7	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

DOCUMENTATION. INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Åke (Ed.)	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Universtity of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Educational and psychological research in Sweden 1967-1980: A bibliography of publications in English

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 76
ISSN 0070-9263

Title of project:

Key words:

Bibliography, educational research, psychological research, Sweden

Abstract:

A bibliography of educational and psychological research in Sweden was published in 1968, covering publications in English 1955-1966 (Bjerstedt, Å. Twelwe years of educational and psychological research in Sweden. Lund: Gleerup, 1968). The present report gives a preliminary follow-up bibliography for the period 1967-1980.

Pub. date: 1981 December	**Pages:** 327	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

68

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Åke	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Pedagogisk forskning i Sverige: En sexårsbibliografi till.
/Educational research in Sweden: A second six-year bibliography./

Bibliographic reference:
Liber
Lund, 1981
STUDIA PSYCHOLOGICA ET PAEDAGOGICA, No. 57
ISSN 0346-5926

Title of project:

Key words:
Bibliography, educational research, school of education, university, Sweden

Abstract:

In 1975 Åke Bjerstedt published a bibliography of the reports and theses of the Swedish educational research departments, covering the period 1969-1976. (Bjerstedt, Å. Pedagogisk forskning i Sverige: En sexårsbibliografi. Lund: Gleerup, 1975.) The present book is a follow-up bibliography, listing research reports and theses from the period 1975-1980. There are now ten such major education departments in Sweden with research and research training, and the bibliography aims at giving a resonably complete presentation of reports from this group of research institutes. Educational research from various additional sources (such as university departments in other subject areas) are also listed. In this latter case, however, full coverage is not aimed at.

The main lists of the bibliography are arranged according to departments and separate reports series. An author index and a subject index facilitate the searching. There is one Swedish and one English version of the subject index, and there are also special instructions for English-speaking users of the bibliography.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 158	☒ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bjerstedt, Åke (Ed.)

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Sex års pedagogisk forskning i Malmö.

/Educational research in Malmö, Sweden during six years./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk orientering och debatt, Nr 57
ISSN 0479-7736

Title of project:

Key words:
Abstracts, bibliography, educational research, school of education, Sweden

Abstract:
The Department of Educational and Psychological Research at the Malmö School of Education (Malmö, Sweden) reports its research and development in two book series, two minor journals and nine series of reports. In the present book a selection of books, reports and pamphlets from the six-year period 1975-1980 are presented. For each work bibliographic data as well as an abstract are given. The works are grouped into six main categories: 1. Research surveys; 2. Research methods and research policy; 3. School research: Subject-specific studies; 4. School research: Supradisciplinary studies; 5. Adult education; 6.Documentation. In addition, a simple subject index has been added.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 99	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekerwald, Hedvig	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Svenska doktorsavhandlingar om utbildning: En tvärvetenskaplig bibliografi (1970-1980).

/Swedish doctoral theses in education: A cross-disciplinary bibliography (1970-1980)./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk dokumentation, Nr 69
ISSN 0346-5039

Title of project:

Key words:
Bibliography, doctoral theses, documentation, cross-disciplinary, education in Sweden

Abstract:

This bibliography covers doctoral theses in Sweden from the years 1970-1980 concerning education. The theses are from all disciplines from the six universities in Sweden and from Handelshögskolan, Karolinska institutet and the Institute of Education in Stockholm. The 221 theses are listed alphabetically according to authors and arranged in content categories.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 59	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: FRIS-gruppen /
Lindell, Ebbe, Lundquist, Barbro,
Martinsson, Ann, Nordlund, Bo,
Petterson, Inga-Lill

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Ordfrekvenser i barns skrivning.
/Word frequencies in children´s writing./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 392.
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:

Fri skrivning i grundskolan /Free writing at school/

Key words:

Children´s language, word frequency; intermediate stage

Abstract:

The word frequency lists of the report are built on essays written by children from the intermediate stage of Swedish comprehensive school. The subject matter and the principles for the construction of the lists are briefly described.
Five lists are published:

- Word list with observed frequencies in falling order.
- Alphabetic word list with observed frequencies.
- Word list with modified frequencies in falling order.
- The 1000 most common words and their distribution over word classes.
- Alphabetic list with the 1000 most common words and spelling errors.

Pub. date: June 1981	**Pages:** 23 + appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Göte Klingberg	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:
Riktlinjer för en nationell barnboksbibliografi (Guiding principles for a national bibliography of children´s literature)

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Lund. Lund 1982. Pedagogiska uppsatser 10. ISSN 0349-2508

Title of project: Literature for children in Sweden 1840-1899

Key words:
history of education, annotated bibliography, children´s book, book for youth, picture book

Abstract: The project is a bibliographical project annotating all works within the period which were published for children or adolescents in the Swedish language and at a place under Swedish jurisdiction. (Excluded are however text-books for schools, catechisms, teaching material for instruction at home, and periodicals with more than one issue a year; the latter exclusion is simply due to the fact that another project - at Uppsala - is listing them.) The project belongs to educational research since description of the contents is deemed an important part of it.

At the outset it was deemed necessary, thoroughly to consider such basic questions as what to include (there are different concepts of children´s literature which could be used for bibliographical purposes), how to sort the material and what annotations to make. After i.a. a discussion in a reference group consisting of professional bibliographers as well as of researchers working on projects which are to some extent related - and after the experiences of the first half-year of the project, guiding principles have been set forth in this report.

Since similar projects are under way also outside Sweden a summary in English is presented.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 34 pp.	☒ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jan-Ingvar Löfstedt	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:
Bredare samarbete mellan Sverige och U-länder i form av person- och erfarenhetsutbyte. En kortfattad utvärdering av försöksperioden. (Extended cooperation between Sweden and developing countries in the form of exchange of personnel and experience. A brief evaluation of the trial period.)

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education
Stockholm, February 1982
Report Series No. 56 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:
Evaluation of the Swedish Institute short-term scholarship programme

Key words:
Swedish development cooperation, scholarship programmes

Abstract:

Thr report presents the results of a brief evaluation of the Swedish Institute short-term scholarship programme aimed at promoting exchange of experience and personnel within the framework of wider cooperation between Sweden and developing countries. At the time of the evaluation, some 230 study visits had taken place involving around 65 countries. The major part of the evaluation exercise is a questionnaire survey directed at around 50 fellows and their respective organizations as well as host organizations in Sweden. On the whole, the participating parties viewed the exchange programme and the role of the Swedish Institute very positively. It was often difficult, however, to determine more exactly the nature of the outcome of the study visits. Some problems in connection with the definition of the objectives of the programme, application and selection, programme design etc are also discussed in the evaluation report.

Pub. date: February 1982	**Pages:** 50	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Institute

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SPPB 1976

74

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Skolan och svångremmen. Om skolans kostnader och skolans utveckling.
(School Costs and School Development.)

Bibliographic reference:

Liber UtbildningsFörlaget, S-162 89 Stockholm, Sweden

Title of project:
Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:
School costs, school development, educational change, educational policy

Abstract:

The book gives an analysis of cost development in Swedish education during the period 1950-1980. Some international comparisons are made, according to which the Swedish student now seems to be the most "expensive" in the world. Analyses are also made of how the increase of costs are related to educational change according to political decisions. Compulsory education has been extended, virtually all now continue to post-compulsory school. Parallel school systems have been replaced by comprehensive schools. Research on the effects of expensive changes like smaller classes, smaller schools, special education, immigrant education and welfare arrangements are discussed. A prediction is made about the 1980s, in which the costs will be reduced and where school development will have to find new ways.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1982	128	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sven Eric Reuterberg & Allan Svensson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Gothenburg

Title:

Financial Aid and Class Bias in Higher Education

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Gothenburg 1981:05

Title of project:

Studiestöd och postgymnasial utbildning
Student Aid and Postsecondary Education

Key words:

Student Aid, Financial Aid, Class Bias

Abstract:

The investigation aims at studying the effects of the financial aid reform which was introduced in Sweden in the mid-1960's. The group under investigation consists of a nationally representative sample of persons born in 1948.

It is shown that social background is a strongly influential factor in higher education but this class bias would have been far greater if it had not been for the national financial aid system. Forty per cent of those from farmers homes and working-class homes state that they would not have entered into postsecondary education without the financial aid. The corresponding percentage for higher socio-economic groups is only twelve percent.

The national financial aid system is not only important for recruitment but also for the possibilities of the students to complete a degree program. This is particularly the case for those from lower socio-economic strata.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

SPPB 1976

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

76

Author: Gunnar Berg	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Skolan som organisation. En analys av skolans organisatoriska struktur i ett förändringsperspektiv

The School as an Organization. An Analysis of the Organizational Structure of the School in a Perspective of Change.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Uppsala Studies in Education 15, Uppsala 1981

ISBN 91-554-1205-X ISSN 0347-1314

Title of project:

Models of Local Development Planning and Evaluation

Key words:

School organization, Theory of organization, Change model

Abstract: This thesis is designed primarily to shed light on the preconditions of educational change in line with the curriculum. The thesis has four parts. The first defines the starting points of and reasons for the study. In the second and main section, a fragment of an organizational theory of the school is built up. The author believes that the school is characterized at every level by conflict and is and must be hierarchical. Consequently systems theory is rejected as a basis for organizational analysis of the school, in favour of a rationalistic model which takes into account the dependence of an organization's activities on the aims of its "principal". On this basis the school organization is defined as a function of the control exercised both by its "principal" - society - and by the "culture" which evolves at local level. The author also draws attention to the influence exerted by the school's deference to tradition. The second part concludes with a presentation of various concepts for describing the organizational structure of the school, as a professional, bureaucratic and coercive organization. The third part of the thesis consists of a number of case studies. Various organizational structures in different types of schools are described and the proposals of the Swedish Commission on the Internal Work of Schools are analysed from an organizational angle. The fourth section examines the possible shape of a model of change consonant with this view of the school and discusses how the basic ideas presented in this thesis can be developed further.

Pub. date: 1981	Pages: 230	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

77

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunnar Berg, Erik Wallin	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
The school in an organizational perspective

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Uppsala reports on education 10, Uppsala 1981
ISBN 91-85250-56-2, ISSN 0348-3649

Title of project:
Models of local development planning and evaluation

Key words:
School, Organization, Organization development

Abstract: Pupils are recruited to the school by means of a formal compulsion to attend (= structural coercion). At school they are then ordered in a certain bureaucratic pattern (classes, timetables etc). The bureaucratic school organization is governed by rules determined mainly at various levels above the local school unit. These rules then in turn shape the processes which occur within the professional activity of the school, i.e. teaching and pupil welfare work. In addition to these rules, the goals of the school also operate as controlling factors, and, in line with our earlier arguments, the more these goals are regarded as essential controlling factors by the school staff, the higher the latter's degree of professionalism. The degree of professionalism also affects the substantial coercion which the staff subject the pupils to. By substantial coercion we mean, for example, the obligation to submit to certain predetermined teaching in certain sequences, at specified times, and so on.

Pub. date: April 1981	**Pages:** 63	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

78

Author: Granström, Per-Olof Johansson, Martin	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Försöksverksamheten med kombination av gymnasieskolstudier och elitidrott
Elevrekrytering och urval åren 1977/78 och 1978/79

Experimental work with a combination of secondary school studies and athletics
The process of recruiting and selecting students in 1977/78 and 1978/79

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 100

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:

Försöksverksamheten med idrott och studier i gymnasieskolan
Evaluation of an experimental work with a Combination of Secondary School Studies and Athletics

Key words:
Evaluation, Athletics, School

Abstract:

Data from three different sources are presented. Interviews with the special athletic federations show what the selection of the athletes is based on. Background data for 461 students applying to the experimental work during the first two years are presented and completed with interviews with a group of ski students.

The results show that the special athletic federations primarily consider athletic achivements in the selection of the applicants. Many federations, but not all, think that they on the whole get hold of the best young people in the age group. They seem to have this factor well in hand since the procedures for mapping out promising young athletes appear to be very thorough.

The results are, on the whole, supported by earlier research. The discussion shows that a socialization theory for athletics cannot be limited to a social, imitative theory of learning but must also include an extensive sociological perspective. Finally, the question is posed about the effect of the skewed recruitment regarding social background and sex from the point of view of school ideology.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 50	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education
The Swedish Sports Research Council

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Martin	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Försöksverksamheten med kombination av gymnasieskolstudier och elitidrott. Försöksverksamhetens framväxt, några huvudresultat och sammanfattande reflexioner

Experimental work with a combination of secondary school studies and athletics. The development of the experimental work, some main results and concluding reflections

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 104

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:

Försöksverksamheten med idrott och studier i gymnasieskolan

Evaluation of an experimental work with a Combination of Secondary School Studies and Athletics

Key words:

Evaluation, Athletics, School

Abstract: The report summarizes the experiences of the three-year evaluation period. Special attention has been given to the development and gradual expansion of the experimental work. Ideas and arguments brought forward by various groups and persons involved in the work has been analyzed. This analysis has shown that the planning process is not quite without problems. An ideological organizational reasoning has been developed with regard to school and the athletics federation and it has some difficulties to adjust these lines of reasoning to each other. The results show, among other things, that the experimental work is developed in a positive and favourable climate in the schools. Living and eating arrangements were entirely satisfactory. The analysis of drop-out frequency, study results, and various attitude measures supports the groups that have argued for a more flexible organization of the studies than the present. About fifty percent of the students on three-year lines have their finalmarks within ordinary limit of time. Most of the students come from families that are active in sport. A third of the students are females. Students social background varies from one type of sport to the next, but on the whole, students from working class backgrund are somewhat underrepresented. these results can be contrasted with the strivings for equality in school and in the athletics federation.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 58	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education
The Swedish Sports Research Council

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

80

Author:

Sixten Marklund

Inst.:

Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Swedish Experiences in Field-Work on Scholastic Outcome through Achievement and Tests

Bibliographic reference:

Informazione statistica, gestione della scuola e programmazione scolastica, a cura di Ugo Trivellato e Alberto Zuliani.
Atti del Convegno Internazionale tenutosi presso la Fondazione Giorgio Cini di Venezia (17-19 ottobre 1979).
Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, Roma.

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:

Programme evaluation, test results, testing programmes, regional surveys

Abstract: The paper holds a discussion of a need for evaluation of educational programmes and systems as well as of individual results. A descriptive analysis is first made about the evaluation of student results in a set of central school subjects through standardized tests, so-called written tests and marking. It is argued that individual achievements assessed these ways can be used also for the evaluation of school programmes and systems. An example of how this was done in Sweden is given. Tests in different subjects were combined (Swedish, English, Mathematics). Units of different size (schools, municipalities, regions) were compared. The results in these units were not restricted to level of assessment but also concerned the variation between the studied units. Inter-school variances, inter-municipality variances and inter-regional variances were determined. The use of individual assessment as a foundation for system evaluation unfortunately presents some problems. One of these is that teachers sometimes hesitate to report the results of the standardized achievement tests in their classes as long as these results are given through the teachers' use of instruments that are voluntary and supplied as aids for their own internal evaluation. If the use of these instruments is made compulsory it might steer teaching and learning in an undesirable way. - When using data from the IEA project it was found that the between-school variance was lower in Sweden than in some other comparable countries. "Good" and "bad" student results were as frequent in Sweden as in the other countries, but these were not to the same degree as in these other countries concentrated to special "good" schools and "bad" schools.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

SPPB 1976

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Björn Flising

Inst.:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Box 1010, S-431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title: Barnomsorg för 7-12 åringar, Institutionen och barngruppen
Day-care for 7-12 years olds,The institution and the group of children

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
1981
rapport nr 100
ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project: Fritidshemmets organisation och verksamhet (FOV-projektet)
Organisation, administration and activities in daycare before and after school for 7-12 years old children.

Key words:
Day Care Centers, School Age Children, Group Size, Group Structure

Abstract: In the winter 1979/80 1385 persons, working in day-care for 7-12 years old children before and after schoolday, answered a large questionaire about their work, institution and group of children.
The results of this study are published in several research-reports. This report deals with the questions about characteristics of the institution and the group of children.
Among the main results presentet in this report are:
The most common type of institution (37%) is one where the 7-12 year olds constitute a subgroup in a rather large day-care-institution.
Rather few institutions are located to a schoolbuilding (5%).
Some institutions (16%) are age-integrated with children aged 3-9, or even 6 months-12 years, in the same group.
The mean size of the group is 16 children.
In spite of the Swedish law of child care, that prescribes responsibility for local goverments to supply day-care service to families with children up to 12 years of age, only 9% of the children in day-care for school-children are 10-12 years old, 91% are 7-9 years old.

In the report these and similar results from the questionaire are presented in tables and short comments.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Januari 1981	61	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ Research report.....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Social Welfare

SPPB 1976

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

82

Author:
Allwood, Carl Martin

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Knowledge, technique and detection of errors in statistical problem solving

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1982, 12 (2)

Title of project:
Problemlösningens pedagogik

Key words:
Problem solving, Error detection, Errors, Use of knowledge, Individual differences

Abstract:

A series of four studies dealing with novice problem solvers' use of knowledge and detection of errors is summarized and discussed. Aspects of the solution process and of the generation of errors are also discussed. Problem solving is seen as a process, the outcome of which depends on the solvers' knowledge and how that knowledge is utilized (problem solving technique). In three of the studies, the subjects were asked to think aloud while solving two (or three) statistical problems. The empirical results of the studies include the following. Solvers' use of knowledge was found to be deficient in various ways, e.g., the use of conceptual knowledge was found to be insufficient. The ability to detect one's own errors was found to be important for successful problem solving. Different aspects of the solvers' detection of their own errors were studied. Most of the error detections were found to occur either in a quick one-step process or in a prolonged multi-step process triggered when the subjects reacted in a negative way to some aspect of their solution. Various methods to make subjects detect their own errors were attempted and the causes of the moderate success of these attempts were analyzed. Finally, good and poor solvers were, generally speaking, found to differ in the degree to which they utilized an understanding oriented approach. Good solvers' greater ability to detect their own errors appears to depend partly on advantages in the early stages of the error detection process. Some practical implications of these and other results are discussed.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 22	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The national Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Allwood, Carl Martin	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Use of knowledge and error detection in statistical problem solving

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1982, 12, No.1

Title of project:

Problemlösningens pedagogik

The pedagogics of problem solving

Key words:

Problem solving, error detection, errors, use of knowledge, individual differences

Abstract: Subjects' detection of their own errors in statistical problem solving, as well as the relation between the justification of choices of solution method and the errors made, were studied. Sixteen subjects were asked to think aloud while solving two statistical problems. The data showed that erroneous choice of solution method occurred more often when subjects did not give any justification of their choice of solution method compared to when they gave factual justifications. Four types of reflective (evaluative) episodes were analyzed: Affirmative evaluation, Direct error detection, Error suspicion and Routine check. Most errors (78%) were found to have contributed to the part of the solution that triggered one of the four above mentioned episode types. About one-third of subjects' errors were not detected. Two-thirds of these errors were not related to any of the four types of reflective episodes. Most errors were detected in Direct detection and Error suspicion episodes. The more closely a relevant Error suspicion episode followed an error, the greater was the chance of detecting the error. Evidence was found that some error detection processes are triggered because of a mismatching between subjects' expectations and the performed solution reached. Good problem solvers detected a higher proportion of their errors compared to poor problem solvers. This result appeared to be due to differences in the early preconscious parts of the error detection process rather than to differences in the treatment of a triggered reflective episode. The implications of these results for the nature of the error detection process are discussed and recommendations for research on the improvement of problem solvers' error detection are given.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 30	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

84

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Allwood, Carl Martin Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Detection of errors in statistical problem solving

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian journal of psychology, 1982, 23, 131-139

Title of project:

Problemlösningens pedagogik. The pedagogics of problem solving

Key words:

Statistical problem solving, Detection of errors

Abstract:

Ten subjects were asked to think aloud while solving two statistical problems. The subjects were instructed after each substep of his/her problem solving, to check in various ways the solution of the previous substep. The subjects detected 25 out of a total of 56 errors when they solved the problems. About half of the detected errors were computational errors. Nine errors were eliminated in response to the checking instructions. The think aloud data indicated that subjects' most common way of detecting their own errors was by noting that computations resulted in extreme values. Subjects also detected errors by (a) "spontaneous discovery"; (b) discontent with other aspects of a solution than the numerical value of the answer; (c) repeating a solution. The last mentioned type of error detection only occurred when subjects responded to the checking instructions. Finally, it was found that subjects had a strong tendency to respond to the checking instructions either in a routinized or in a non-elaborated way. It was discussed how the formulation of checking instructions can be improved in order to avoid this effect.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Allwood, Carl Martin, Wikström, Torbjörn & Reder, Lynne	**Inst.:** Psykologiska inst. Göteborgs univ. - " - Dept of Psychology, Carnegie-Mellon Univ Pittsburgh, PA, USA

Title:

The effect of format and structure of text material on recallability

Bibliographic reference:

POETICS, Vol XI, 1982, 145-153
North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam

Title of project:

———

Key words: memory, textbooks, free-recall, retention

Abstract:

Prior research has shown that acquisition of new information can be facilitated by a format that summarizes the important points as compared with a more traditional format, such as a textbook chapter. The previous research used recognition (true/false tests) and cued recall (who did what?) measures. The experiment reported here investigated whether the detrimental effects of details in texts are compensated by their facilitory effects in providing additional retrieval routes. This was tested by using a free recall procedure. Once again, summaries resulted in superior memory for the main points. Possible explanations and pedagogical implications are discussed. The quality of elaborations in texts and the ease of generating well organized representations from different formats may both affect performance.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ research.........

Research supported by: ———

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bergman, L. R.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Is intellectual development more vulnerable in boys than in girls?

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1981, 138, 175-181

Title of project:

Individual development and environment

Key words:

Sex differences, developmental psychology, longitudinal studies, methodology

Abstract:

Sex differences in intellectual development between the ages 10 and 13 were studied for a normal group (n = 855) of boys and girls, and for groups subjected to changes in the home (n = 31) or school (n = 39) situation during the interval. As compared to a normal group, a significant impairment of the scores on tests of Inductive ability, Spatial ability, and Achievement in mathematics was found for boys who lost a parent during the interval. No significant impairment was found for girls or for groups that were subjected to changes in the school situation. Methodological problems in studying sex differences in intellectual development were also discussed, and a method using within-sex comparisons was suggested.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish National Board of Education, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Alexandersson, Claes	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

Amedeo Giorgi's empirical phenomenology

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Education, University of Göteborg, 1981:03
ISSN 0349-2982

Title of project:

Students' knowledge and experience as resource in adult education
(Deltagarnas kunskaper och erfarenheter som resurs i vuxenutbildning)

Key words:

Phenomenology, Qualitative Research, Descriptive Psychology

Abstract:

In August 1979, Amedeo Giorgi presented a workshop "Phenomenological Theory and Method" at the University of Göteborg, Sweden. This report describes that workshop. First, the major concepts of phenomenology are introduced (Intentionality, Description, Reduction, and Essence), followed by a brief description of Husserl's philosophical phenomenology. The second section of the report describes the idea of the "subject-world relation", i.e. the outological claim that the relation is a non-causal one. To illustrate differences of opinion between Husserl and Merleau-Ponty, three aspects of the relation are described:

1. Internal/external
2. Experience/behaviour
3. Facts/possibilities

A comparison is made between phenomenology as a philosophy and phenomenologically grounded empirical psychology, and finally the phenomenologically grounded approach advocated by Giorgi is compared to the approach of a Swedish research group, called the INOM-group.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 39	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education (Skolöverstyrelsen)

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tomas Englund

Inst.: Department of Educational Research. University of Gothenburg.

Title: Perspektiv på svensk skolutveckling under 1900-talet utifrån skolreformerna 1918/19: Skolan som ideologisk statsapparat i den borgerliga demokratin.

Viewing the development of the swedish school system during the twentieth century: The school system as an ideological state apparatus in the bourgeois democracy.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational Research. University of Gothenburg.
1981:11. Report from project 2165 - Curriculum Theory
Gothenburg 1981.
ISSN 0349-2974.

Title of project: Curriculum Theory

Key words: education, ideology, curriculum

Abstract:

The aim of the report is to present a research program including
a) a historical background of the school reforms 1918/19 and
b) a study of the citizenship education of the compulsory common school with special reference to social studies.

The theoretical standpoints of the research program are
1) the state as a relation (a condensation of struggles between social forces)
2) the educational system is analyzed as being in a continous potential for conflict between its social integrative and its progressive function
3) the concept of ideology is crucial to the analysis and from that concept different aspects of the relation between society and education can be analyzed.

Pub. date: jun 1981	**Pages:** 60	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Erasmie, Thord & de Vries, Jan

Inst.: Linköping University
Department of Education and S.V.E. -
The Netherlands Study and Development
Centre for Adult Education

Title:
Research for the People - Research by the People

Bibliographic reference:

Linköpings universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen
LiU-PEK-R-70, 1981
ISSN 0348-4785
ISBN 91-7372-485-8

Title of project:

The Portugal-project

Key words:
Participatory Research, Action Research, Mobilization, Adult Education, Popular Knowledge

Abstract:

The book consists of a collection of papers originally presented at the International Forum on Participatory Research in Yugoslavia, 1980, sponsored by Unesco and the International Council for Adult Education.
Preface is written by Budd Hall.
The papers are presented in two groups: Theoretical papers and case studies. The first group includes papers like: Science and the common people; Methodology; Epistemology of the PR approach; Socio-political implications of PR and The Dynamics of Participation in PR.

The case studies are from India, USA, Peru, Tanzania and Norway.
168 pp

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Aug 20th, 1981	168	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Spec.report	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Department of Education and S.V.E. - The Netherlands Study and Development Centre for Adult Education.

SPPB 1976

90

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
KALLOS, DANIEL

Inst.:
Department of Education, University of Lund

Title:

SCHOOL AND CURRICULUM REFORMS IN SWEDEN: THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogical Bulletin, 8, 1982 (Institute of Education, University of Lund).
ISSN 0349-0009.

Title of project:

Key words:

CURRICULUM THEORY, SCHOOL REFORM, MARXISM.

Abstract:

The report is a contribution to a symposium concerning school and curriculum reforms held at the University of Siegen, FRG.

The report is an attempt to analyze recent developments of the Swedish school from a theoretical point of view.

It is argued that the development of the comprehensive school in Sweden has emphasized differences between schools thus creating a divided school system within the framework of a formally undivided common comprehensive school.

In the analysis a "traditional" theoretical explanation is confronted with an analysis using Marxist theory.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
May 1982	32	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Universität Gesamthochschule Siegen, BRD.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 91

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Skolsverige 1950-1975. Del 2. Försöksverksamheten.
(School in Sweden 1950-1975. Part 2. Pilot School Experiments.)

Bibliographic reference:

Liber UtbildningsFörlaget, 162 89 Stockholm, Sweden

Title of project:

Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:

School reform, educational change, educational policy, history of education

Abstract:

This is the second monograph in a planned series of six books about the changes in education in Sweden during 1950-1975 with a turn-over from a system of parallel schools to a unitary system. This volume continues the first one about the 1950 reform decision. Here follows a cronological description of the country-wide experiments from 1950 to 1962 with special emphasis on the question of differentiation of students and curricula. Reports on try-out activities are summarized and discussed. Other parts are about changes in external school planning, teacher education and school administration. Supporting circumstances and hindrances to the reform activities are discussed.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 468	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

SPPB 1976

92

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sixten Marklund	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Sweden: Setting up the Comprehensive School

Bibliographic reference:

Prospects. Unesco. Vol. XI, No.2, 1981.

Title of project:
Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975

Key words:
Educational change, comprehensive school, progressive education, educational policy-making

Abstract:

The paper gives a description of the comprehensivization of Swedish education since 1950. Motives and driving forces are discussed: socio-political progressivism as well as pedagogic and administrative progressivism. The external reform conditions for educational policy-making and administration of change are also briefly depicted. Development of support activities during research activities, evaluation, information, linking persons and in-service training of teachers are analysed. "Mistakes to learn from" are finally discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden 111

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

93

Author:
Bengt Thelin

Inst.:
Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:

Exit Eforus

Läroverkens sekularisering och striden om kristendomsundervisningen

Exit ephorus. The secularization of the high-schools and the dispute concerning religious instruction.

Bibliographic reference:

Liber UtbildningsFörlaget
162 89 Stockholm ISBN 91-40-70700-8

Title of project:
Educational Reforms in Sweden 1950-1975 (Part B)

Key words:
Secondary education history of education, school administration, religious education

Abstract:

The aim of the present dissertation is to describe how the Swedish high-schools (the *läroverk*) were administered by the regional authorities of the State church at the end of the 19th century and to study what happened, when the administration of the high-school was transferred from the regional church authorities to a central State board.

In accordance with the School law of 1878 there were many administrative connections between the Church and the high-schools. This old-fashioned administration presented many problems, and therefore the emancipation of the high-school from the church had been discussed for many years. Both the liberal and the social democratic parties insisted on reform from an ideological point of view.

In 1904 the *Riksdag* decided on a reform of the high-schools. The High-School Act included the setting up of a central State Board of the high-schools. It soon became obvious that the implementation of the act would have far-reaching effects; not only were the cathedral chapters deprived of almost all of their functions, but for the bishops as *ephori*, too, only some superficial duties remained.

A new syllabus in religion, prepared by the new authority, *läroverksöverstyrelsen*, meant a reform of the earlier strictly Lutheran religous instruction.

In reforming the subject of religion *läroverksöverstyrelsen* consulted teachers and clergymen belonging to the school of liberal theology, which was in opposition to the conservative leaders of the church. The resulting syllabus was an important step in the movement towards "objective" (non-biassed) teaching of religion that was entirely accepted and adopted in 1969.

Pub. date: September 1981	**Pages:** 278	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Inger Wistedt	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm

Title:
Om "Tankar om elevtankar"
(Notes on experiential description)

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutonen
Stockholms universitet
Stockholm 1982

Title of project:
Utvecklingspsykologiska seminariet (Development psychological seminar)
EKIS (Pupils' knowledge construction in the school context)

Key words: Perspective, experiential description, content-orientation

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore the ways in which methodological and theoretical considerations are connected with the choice of perspective. The paper discusses the work of Leif Lybeck, entitled "Archimedes in the Clasroom" (Arkimedes i klassen) and various aspects of the thesis is discussed, but the main focus is on the utilized perspective.

The focus on learning content as apprehended, experienced and conceptualized by the pupil (experiential description) is compared with a focus on pupils' apprehension described in terms of psychological theory (examples are given from a study of childrens' reading experiences carried out by Møhl & Schack). Arguments are put in favour of an experiential description.

The content-orientation as a central aspect of Lybeck's approach is discussed and compared with an analysis of learning content carried out in a normative perspective (examples are given from a study of arithmetics teaching by Kilborn-PUMP-projektet) and basic assumptions concerning teaching and learning are compared.

Certain limitations of Lybeck's quasi-experimental design are then discussed and arguments are put in favour of a research which aims at experiential description of learning tasks in a broader context. Examples are given from a recently completed research project, Activity Learning and Cooperation.

Pub. date: March, 1982	**Pages:** 24	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☒ paper..	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Doctoral programme...

Research supported by:

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
— ANIMAL

95

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: E. Sture Eriksson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Neural Responses to Depth-Motion Stimulation in a Horizontally Sensitive Interneurone in the Optic Lobe of the Blowfly (Phormia Terraenovae)

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Insect Physiology, 1982. 28, 631-639

Title of project:
Neurophysiological mechanisms in motion perception

Key words:
Depth perception, Motion perception, Optic lobe, Blowfly

Abstract: The neural responses to depth-motion stimulation have been investigated in a higher-order interneurone in the optic lobe of the blowfly. The optical stimulus was generated by an outline square or elements of a square moving in real depth. Extracellular, single-unit recording and signal-averaging techniques show that this neurone is velocity coding assuming different delay constants for the excitatory and inhibitory processes. There is no systematic response to the second derivative but a partial response in the excitatory range to the third derivative of motion. The neurone responses to motion in the horizontal direction but not in the vertical direction. When there is simultaneous motion in the preferred and non-preferred directions the neurone reacts systematically with excitation to motion in depth toward the eye, and with inhibition during motion away from the eye. This response is restricted to the frontal part of the eye while in the periphery excitation and inhibition cancel each other. The status of this neurone in the process of motion perception is discussed.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
— HUMAN

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ahlström, Richard

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Differentiation of community sounds by means of emotional self-ratings.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the National Institute of Environmental Medicine, 1981, No. 3.

Title of project:

Key words:

Multidimensional scaling, Mood, Sound environments.

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether it is possible to obtain a differentiation of community sounds by means of emotional self-ratings on a Mood Adjective Check List (MACL). First 31 observers rated their mood on a MACL. In a second part of the study the observers completed a condensed version of the MACL for each of 12 community sounds while listening to them. A principal component analysis was performed on the initial MACL-ratings. It revealed that the component structure was diffuse, probably due to the complexity of meaning of the mood adjectives. In spite of this shortcoming the condensed MACL proved capable of differentiating between the 12 sounds, as was revealed by a principal component analysis. The analysis of the sounds resulted in two components which were interpretated as (1) "discomfort", and (2) "sociability". The sounds loading high in "discomfort" were recordings containing automobile traffic, and the sounds loading high in "sociability" were recordings containing human activity.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	16	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board.

97

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Alm, Håkan and Brehmer, Berndt	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

How subjects explain their failure to learn probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 158, 1981

Title of project:

Human judgment

Key words:

Inference, learning, cognition.

Abstract:

How subjects explain their inadequate performance was investigated by using a singel-cue probability learning task. It was found that the subjects explained their failure in terms of situational factors. It was also found that the magnitude of failure had no effect on the subjects attributions for failure, implicating that subjects in a probabilistic inference task take a deterministic rather than a statistical approach.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council on Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

98

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta
Berglund, Ulf

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Human olfactory perception of environmental chemicals.

Bibliographic reference:

In D.M. Norris (Ed.), Perception of Behavioral Chemicals.
Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1981, pp. 81-101.

Title of project:

Key words:

Odors, Psychophysics, Perception.

Abstract:

The chapter contains a presentation of the role odorous substance, concentration and time of stimulation play in human odor perception. It also includes sections on hedonics, odor pleasantness and on non-odorous factors such as sniffing behavior and trigeminal stimulation. In spite of the fact that naturally occurring odors are complex mixtures, the typical study of human odor perception is concerned with the single odorous substance. As a consequence most of our present knowledge relates to pure substances and not to complex mixtures. The chapter closes with an extensive analysis of the odor perception of complex gases and an analysis of the research on the related problem of odor classification and odor space.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

99

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
Goldstein, Mikael, and Lindvall,
Thomas

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Loudness (or annoyance) summation of combined community noises.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1981, 70, 1628-1634.

Title of project:

Key words:

Loudness summation, Annoyance, Noise.

Abstract:

The purpose of the experiment was to study how the loudness (or annoyance) of the constituents in pairs of community noises combines into total loudness (or total annoyance). Three community noises (pile driving, jack hammering, street traffic) were combined pairwise at different sound levels. The observers judged the total loudness of the combined noises as well as the loudness of each component noise when heard alone. Three models of loudness (or annoyance) summation for noise were tested: a vector summation model, a model assuming that the loudnesses of the masked constituent noises add arithmetically, and a simple model stating that the total loudness equals the loudest of the component noises when heard alone. All three models fitted the data satisfactorily from a statistical point of view. The "loudest component" model was favored because it produced a prediction error of only 14% in the "worst case" and can, therefore, serve as a "rule of thumb" for many practical purposes.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board, the Swedish Council for Building Research, and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

100

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, Gustafsson, Björn, and Lindvall, Thomas	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Loudness separation and loudness confusion of community noises.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1980, No. 561.

Title of project:

Key words:

Loudness, Masking, Noise.

Abstract:

The loudnesses of community noises, when presented simultaneously, were scaled with a cross-modal matching technique using force of handgrip as the matching continuum. The results show that the observers could estimate the loudness of each of the components in the noise mixtures, even at signal-to-noise ratios of -24db. In the cases when only masker was presented, the observers sometimes "heard" the target and the frequency of reports as well as its "loudness" depends on the sound level of the masker. However, the main effect of the masker was to reduce the loudness of the target noise with a constant, the size of which depends on the sound level of the masker rather than on the signal-to-noise ratio.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1980		☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board and Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

101

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
Lindvall, Thomas, and Nicander-Bredberg, Hélène

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Olfactory and chemical characterization of indoor air — towards a psychophysical model for air quality.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1981, No. 578.

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychophysics, Odors, Indoor air quality.

Abstract:

The relationship between the odor strength of total air samples and the odor strengths of the constituents was investigated in three field experiments. The odor strength was scaled by magnitude estimation according to a master scale principle which results in comparable scales for the total and the constituent odors. Between 60-120 chemical components were detected (GC/FID) in indoor air. Most of these (40-100%) were odorous even though they were of ppb concentration. By a method of pattern analysis, chemical as well as odor patterns of indoor air were found to be characteristic to different buildings. From the odor patterns (POG), also the "odor print" of the outdoor air associated with the buildings was recognized in the indoor air. Thus, the "odor print" is different from the "chemical print". A model was found that predicts the odor strength of an air sample from the number of FID-detected components, most frequently being associated with strong odor.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Swedish Council for Building Research.

102

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Conceptions of cognitive functions in a science of knowing

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Didakometry, No. 63
ISSN 0046-0230

Title of project:

Key words:
Cognitive models, constructive routines, data abstraction, frame, memory, schema.

Abstract:
This article presents a critical discussion of the use of the notion "frame", especially by computer scientists, as a theoretical construct to describe the cognitive representation of information. It is argued that an adequate description of "knowledge" requires the utilization of the notion "schema" as the theoretical construct. Based on this discussion, the construction of abstract cognitive models is proposed. Further, the concept of a memory is considered superfluous because the assumed cognitive structure is conceived as being essentially "shapeless" and not directly accessible through consciousness. The basic assumptions of models too concrete in nature are examined and it is argued that the object orientation and a reduction of "knowing" to some effective procedure govering theoretical discussions within the field of Artificial Intelligence and recently in Cognitive Science is seriously misleading with respect to cognitive functions and the development of knowledge.

Pub. date: June 1981	**Pages:** 36	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

103 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

An ecological approach to the processing of symbolic information

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Didakometry, No.64
ISSN 0046-0230

Title of project:

Key words: Abstraction, anamorphic text, conceptual functions, contextual information, perspective, symbolic information, processing, specification, structural analysis

Abstract:

This article attempts to prove that an adequate cognition oriented approach to the processing of symbolic information abstracted from verbal expressions must concider a running text instead of scattered sentences. It is argued that the dominant cognition models do not give due consideration to the fact that a valid abstraction of information structures has to be based on an explicit encoding of intentionality and valuation. Following a critical discussion of the foundations of the existing models, it is stated that a model is required that can cope with empirical context and novelty instead of truth-values in semantic-logical contexts. The proposed theory has been validated on empirical text material considered to be anamorphic. It is shown that its underlying key relations can be extracted by means of discriminant functions and given a meaningful interpretation.

Pub. date: July 1981	**Pages:** 36	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

124

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bierschenk, Inger

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

An information processing experiment. A method for the generation of an intermediate language for representing scientific information.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Didakometry, No. 62
ISSN 0046-0230

Title of project:
Informations- och dokumentationsfrågor
/Scientific information and dokumentation/

Key words:
Cognitive science, computational linguistics, information processing, information science, linguistics, representation langugare, text processing, thesaurus.

Abstract:
This experiment starts with the assumption that the structure and representation of scientific information should correspond to the cognitive structure assumed to exist in both user and producer of information. The model of investigation of cognitive representation is based on overt manifestations of concepts and conceptual relations as they emerge in the abstract language of titles of scientific documents. On the basis of this language structure an algorithm has been developed and tested using the cue function of prepositions for automatic conceptual coding. The relevance of the concepts is judged with respect to a schema model containing some basic components of research itself. The algorithm generates the assumed scientific concepts and assigns them to different data registers.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 137	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

105

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: *Blomkvist, Anna-Christina*	**Inst.:** *University of Göteborg* *Psychological Department*

Title:

Mood and attitude changes, and test performance

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports 1982 No 5

Title of project:

Mood and Performance

Key words:

Emotional states, Performance, Attitude change

Abstract:

Mood and attitude variations and their relation to performance were studied in an experiment on grammatical reasoning tests. Twenty-one subjects answered attitude questions after each of nine tests and filled out mood questionnaires before, in the middle of, and after the test session. Two versions of the grammatical reasoning tests were used alternately; every second test contained items with negated sentences. Attitudes to tests were found to vary accordingly to task demands. The negative test version was judged more difficult. Mood first changed so that mood dimensions which were positively correlated with performance in earlier results increased relatively much, as if subjects attuned themselves to the task. Then mood fell during the test session and rose again afterwards. There were some unsystematic correlations between attitudes and performance, but very low correlations between mood and performance. However, there was an intresting difference between the two test versions, since performance on negated sentences correlated less with mood. It was assumed that the negation operation was more stable than the general operations demanded by the tests. On the whole, there were more effects of the task itself (not success) on attitudes and mood, than of attitudes and mood on performance.
Key words: Mood, performance, sentence verification tasks

Pub. date: *May 1982*	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Blomkvist, Anna-Christina

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Suitable mood and attuning for a task

Bibliographic reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports 1982 No 6

Title of project:
Mood and Performance

Key words:
Mood, Psycholinguistics, Memory

Abstract:

Two different groups of students were asked about what mood they thought would be optimal for excellent performance on a grammatical reasoning test. Both groups recommended high activity and control, and low extraversion. In two earlier studies on grammatical reasoning tests it was shown first that activity and control but not extraversion correlated significantly with high performance, and then that subjects were high on activity and control but low on extraversion when they were about to start the tests. The conclusion drawn here is that subjects have an idea of what mood is optimal for task performance, that their idea is realistic, and that they know how to attune themselves to such a mood. Further, one of the groups in this study was asked about what mood they thought would be optimal for another task (remembering) and recommended calmness, which confirms that optimal mood is task specific.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
May 1982	7	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

107

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan
Dornic, Viera

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Perceived effort as a measure of mental load in nonbalanced bilinguals.

Bibliographic reference:

Le Travail Humain, 1981, 44, 251-259.

Title of project:

Key words:
Bilingualism, Processing capacity, Effort.

Abstract:

In the increasingly multilingual word, the nonbalanced bilinguals (those having one dominant language) are the most numerous ones. Processing information in a nondominant ("weaker") language, which is frequently the lot of nonbalanced bilinguals, brings about a higher mental load, which is particularly pronounced in situations involving stress. While this need not be apparent in performance, it becomes evident in perceived effort necessary to cope with the task. Perceived effort is an index of "subjective cost" for overt performance, and it is thought of as a measure of effective mental load. Experiments are reported on the use of the bilinguals' dominant and subordinate languages in verbal tasks under the influence of high information load, noise, and fatigue.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	9	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported XXXX partly by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 108

Author:

Dornic, Stan
Fernaeus, Sven-Erik

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Type of processing in high-load tasks: The differential effect of noise.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1981, No. 576.

Title of project: Informationsbehandling, stress och arousal.
(Information processing, stress and arousal)

Key words:

Noise, Mental Load, Stress.

Abstract: Experiments reported in this paper attempted to support the general hypothesis that a major effect of stress on information processing can be defined in terms of a shift from the semantic level towards more superficial levels. Serial visual search tasks were used each requiring either phonological or semantic identification. Processing speed rather than memory performance was considered the major criterion for assessing the effects of semiverbal loud noise. In one experiment, the two search tasks involving different type of analysis (phonological and semantic, respectively) were carried out separately. Each of the tasks required 40 consecutive identifications based either on rhyme or on synonymity. In another experiment, the individual search tasks requiring different types of analysis were alternated within one session rather than presented on separate occasions so that the subjects had to keep switching between the two processing strategies. The main results can be summarized as follows. Noise had a differential effect on the two processing strategies, generally enhancing the advantage of superficial over semantic processing. This effect was clearly more pronounced in the second experiment involving mixed rather than homogeneous task series. In the mixed condition, noise appeared to increase switching time between the two different processing ways. Marked individual differences in processing strategies/capacities occurred particularly in the second experiment but did not seem to be clearly related to the stresstolerance criteria typically associated with the assumed arousal levels. In general, perceptual measures (perceived effort) tended to reflect individual differences in performance.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Dornic, Stan
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Inst.:

Department of Psychology
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Title:

Interlingual processing in verbal learning.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1981, No. 577.

Title of project: Informationsbehandling och tvåspråkighet, (Information processing and bilingualism)

Key words: Bilingualism, Interlingual processing, Memory.

Abstract: Using several languages at different stages of verbal information processing has become a common practice in the acquisition of knowledge. One mechanism underlying interlingual processing is known in the literature as the interlingual equivalence effect. It refers to the fact that if a bilingual is presented with a word once in each of his languages, this has about the same effect on his memory of that word as if it had been repeated in the same language. The effect is obviously based on semantic processing involved in the identification of the word's meaning. Yet the effects of interlingual repetition are far from clear. The present study compares two types of interlingual processing: "passive", in which the subject is successively presented with a word and its translation, and "active" where translation equivalents are provided by the subjects themselves. The study used both simple verbal material (unrelated words) and complex verbal material (short eventful stories). The main results can be summarized as follows. Successive presentation of verbal messages and their translations (which merely required "passive" decoding of meaning) generally confirmed earlier findings on interlingual equivalence: messages presented once in each of the bilingual's languages had about the same memory effect as those repeated twice in the same language. Translation by the subjects i.e. "active" interlingual processing involving long-term memory search resulted in a significantly better recall (as compared to the "passive" conditions) for simple verbal material but not for the complex one. Item information and order information tended to be differentially effected by interlingual processing. Possible causes and implication of the results are discussed.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

110

Author: Eisler, Hannes	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Applicability of the parallel-clock model to duration discrimination

Bibliographic reference:

Perception & Psychophysics, 1981, 29, 225-233.

Title of project:

Human time perception

Key words:

Time estimation, duration, discrimination, time perception, temporal experience

Abstract:

The parallel-clock model assumes that when an observer is presented with two durations in succession, the total subjective duration (corresponding to the sum of first and second durations) and the second duration are each accumulated in a separate sensory register. In dealing with some relation between the two durations, the observer compares the difference between the contents of the two registers with the contents of the second register. With the further assumption that the psychophysical power law is valid for the continuum of time, the model has previously been shown to account well for duration scaling data. After adapting the model in the vein of Thurstone for duration discrimination data, it was tried out on such data gathered by Allan (1977) from 13 observers. With chi-square as the examined statistic, (1) five distributions were compared and the normal one chosen, (2) one categorization model, three choice models, and two linear regression models were compared with the 3-parameter version of the parallel-clock model, which proved superior, and (3) a 4-5parameter version of the parallel-clock model, assuming a discontinuity in the psychophysical function, was shown to yield an exellent fit in terms of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

131

111

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eisler, Hannes	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

The Parallel-clock model: Replies to critics and criticisms

Bibliographic reference:

Perception & Psychophysics, 1981, 29, 516-520.

Title of project:

Human time perception

Key words:

Time estimation, duration, discrimination, time perception, temporal experience

Abstract:

Various features of the parallel-clock model have been questioned in three articles by different authors. It is shown here a) that an experiment by Curtis and Rule (1977), in which two durations are presented simultaneously, is not relevant for the parallel processing assumed in the parallel-clock model, b) that Allan's (1978) objection as to the validity of ratio-setting experiments does not hold for duration reproduction, and c) that features of certain discrimination data can be accounted for by the parallel-clock model as well as by the real-time criterion model proposed by Kristofferson (1977).

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Eisler, Hannes

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Sensations, correlates and judgments: Why physics?

Bibliographic reference:

The Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1981, 4, 193-194.

Title of project:
Quantitative models for subjective processes

Key words:
Psychophysics, psychophysical measurement, scaling

Abstract:

This paper contains a commentary on Warren: Measurement of Sensory Intensity in the same journal.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	2	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

113

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gabrielsson, A.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Music psychology - A survey of problems and current research activities

Bibliographic reference:

In Basic musical functions and musical ability. Publications issued by the Royal Academy of Music, No. 32, 1981, p. 7-80

Title of project:

Live musical rhythm

Key words:

Music, Auditory perception

Abstract:

Music psychology is defined as the study of experiences and behaviours in connection with music. Problems and research activities are reviewed with an emphasis on empirical research after 1970. The review includes the following sections: Music acoustics; Hearing; Auditory Perception; Pitch; Timbre; Rhythm; Melody; Harmony; Music experience; Music performance; Musical ability; Musical development; Music education; Applied music psychology; Music therapy;. Textbooks,journals and aids for finding relevant literature are presented before the concluding comments and references.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 73	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

114

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gabrielsson, A.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala

Title:
Perception and performance of musical rhythm

Bibliographic reference:
In M. Clynes (Ed.) Music, mind and brain: The neuropsychology of music. New York: Plenum Press, 1982, pp. 159-169

Title of project:
Live musical rhyth

Key words:
Music, Auditory perception

Abstract:

A descriptive model for musical rhythm with "performance", "sound sequences", and "rhythm response" as the main components is proposed. Musical rhythm is defined as a response that may occur when listening to certain sound sequences, and may be split up into experiential, behavioral, and physiological aspects. Three basic research questions are identified: 1. What distinguishes rhythm from non-rhythm? 2. What distinguishes different rhythms from each other? 3. How do musicians play to bring about the intended rhythm response? The last two questions are illustrated by research going on in Sweden. Rhythm experience was studied by multivariate techniques resulting in a set of dimensions which referred to the experienced structure, experienced motion, and to emotional aspects of the rhythms. Rhythm performance was studied with regard to systematic variations of durations in relation to strict mechanical regularity, and a striking example of such systematic variations is described. Such studies of musical "timing" may have wide consequences for music theory and musical training.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

115

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Goude, G.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Base-rate fallacy: Who is wrong about what in what way?

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 300, 1981

Title of project:

Key words:

Probability learning, Inference, Cues, Cognitive processes

Abstract:

In five experiments subjects estimated the probability for an "incorrect" identification of one of two events with given baserates and accuraces. The events were ascribed positive and negative values which were systematically varied between experiments as was the amount of statistical information presented. Subjects also described how they arrived at their given estimates. From the present results and an overview of previous studies it is suggested that problems used in this type of study can be separated into three classes:
A. Simple identification tasks
B. Simple searching tasks
C. Subjectively more complicated tasks
The available results seem to favour the hypothesis that subjects in A-tasks use accuracy information but ignore base-rate information; in B-tasks use base-rate information but ignore iccuracy; and in C-tasks ignore statistical information using other sources of information for their estimates.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

116

Author: Hagafors, R.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

A note on confidence and performance in judgment

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 313, 1982

Title of project:

Decision-making in small groups

Key words:

Judgment

Abstract: The effects of two levels of task predictability on subjects' experiences of confidence and performance in a multiple-cue probability learning task, were investigated. In contrast to previous studies the results from the present study showed that task predictability and actual performance was reflected in subjects' experiences, viz. that they experienced themselves as performing better, as they also were more confident, in a high task predictability condition compared to a low predictability condition. The reasons for why the results in the present study deviate from earlier ones are considered to be methodological i.e. in this investigation the effects of task predictability were studied by means of a within-subjects design in contrast to previous studies wherein a between-subjects design was used.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Defense Research Institute (FOA)

117

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagafors, R. Brehmer, B.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Does having to justify one's judgments change the nature of the judgment process?

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 316, 1982

Title of project:

Decision-making in small groups

Key words:

Judgment, Group decision making

Abstract: The effects of justification on subjects's application of judgment policies in a multiple-cue probability learning task under conditions of high vs. low task predictability and provision vs. not provision of feedback, were investigated.

The results showed that having to justify one's judgments will lead to higher consistency in the judgment policy, when task predictability is low and no feedback is provided.

The results are interpreted as indicating that justification may lead to an analytical mode of functioning in judgment behavior. Implications for research in cognitive conflict are also discussed.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 19	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Defense Research Institute (FOA)

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

118

Author: Hagert, Göran & Waern, Yvonne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

On implicit assumptions in reasoning

Bibliographic reference:

Working Papers from the Cognitive Seminar, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, March 1982, No. 16 (ISSN 0349-5124)

Title of project:

Constructive Learning

Key words:

Conditional reasoning, interpretation, think-aloud

Abstract:

In this study we try to show how assumptions about a reasoning task (and its premises) are introduced by the reasoner and how they influence the process of inferring. Wer propose that background knowledge plays a crucial role in handling the premises. First, the premises given are encoded as a propositional network in memory. Second, this network is further assimilated to stored propositions in long-term memory (LTM) by finding common elements. The process of assimilation has generated an active network in LTM. Third, interpretational heuristics work on the activated network and create new propositions which are also added to the net. Fourth, general inference rules operate on the created network to produce inferences. Fifth, the whole reasoning process as described above is governed by a strategy that decides when, what, and how much shall be encoded, when interpretational rules shall be used, and when inferences shall be drawn. Together, the interpretational heursitics, the inference rules and the strategy can lead to inferences that seem to be invalid even though valid rules of inference have been used. Steps toward a simulation model, as well as protocols, are presented to illustrate how the mechanisms work.

Pub. date: March, 1982	**Pages:** 19	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

119

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hugdahl, K. & Carlgren, H. E.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Hemispheric asymmetry as indexed by differences in direction of initial conjugate lateral eye-movements (CLEMs) in response to verbal, spatial, and emotional tasks.

Bibliographic reference:
The Journal of Mind and Behaviour, 1981, 2, 259-270

Title of project:
Habituering och klassisk betingning av autonoma responser: effekter av autonoma responser

Key words:
Cerebral dominance, Eye movements, Psychological stress, Verbal stimuli, Emotional stimuli, Spatial stimuli

Abstract:
Following previous research showing frequency and direction of conjugate lateral eye-movements (CLEMs) to be a valid indicator of hemispheric asymmetry (Schwartz et al., 1975), the purpose of the present experiment was to investigate frequency and direction of CLEMs in relation to verbal, spatial, and emotional tasks. The basic design was a 4 x 2 factorial with four types of questions presented under two levels of stress conditions. Results showed a significantly higher frequency of right movements to verbal nonemotional questions, indicating left hemisphere dominance, and a higher frequency of left movements to spatial and emotional questions (i.e. right hemisphere dominance). No effect of the stress manipulation was found. The results support previous findings of a functional relationship between hemispheric functioning in the intact brain and direction of lateral eye-movements.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences F33/81

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hugdahl, K. Franzon, M., & Fristorp-Wasteby, E.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Electrodermal orienting response magnitudes to verbal and spatial visual stimuli initially projected to the left or right retinal half-fields

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 315, 1982

Title of project:
Hemispheric asymmetry and autonomic responses

Key words:

Hemispheric asymmetry lateralization, electrodermal responses

Abstract: Using the visual half-field technique verbally and spatially relevant slides were repeteadly projected to either the left or right visual field in an electrodermal orienting paradigm. Bilateral skin conductance response-magnitudes were recorded continuously over trials. Half the subjects (8 males and 8 females) had a verbal and a spatial slide repeatedly presented to the right of a central fixation-point,(i.e. initial left hemisphere input) and the other half had the same kind of stimuli presented to the left (i.e. right hemisphere input). There were 32 presentations of each stimulus, i.e. a total of 64 trials. The intertrial interval (ITI) varied between 25 to 40 sec. Results showed significantly larger response magnitudes in the female group having the stimuli presented in the left visual field and especially to the spatially relevant slide. The same trend in data was also found for the male subgroup having the stimuli presented in the left visual field. No significant differences between the bilateral left and right hand recordings were found in the main analysis. However, a closer inspection of the data indicated the left hand recording to be more sensitive than the right hand recording.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 33	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

121

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kenneth Hugdahl, Osamha Quondos & Jaana Vaittinen	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Effects of hemispheric asymmetry on electrodermal conditioning in a dichotic listening paradim

Bibliographic reference:

Pavlovian Journal of Biological Sciences 1982, 17, 120-129

Title of project:

Hemispheric asymmetry and autonomic responses

Key words:

Cerebral dominance, Galvanic skin response, Auditory stimulation, Extinction

Abstract: It was predicted that when an auditive verbal conditioned stimulus (CS+), previously associated with an aversive unconditioned stimulus (UCS), is presented to the right ear (initial left hemisphere input), in a dichotic listening task, with the CS- simultaneously presented in the left ear, the result is greater resistance to extinction than when the same CS+ is presented to the left ear (initial right hemisphere input). In the same vein, it was predicted that when a tonal CS+ is presented to the left ear greater resistance to extinction would occur as compared to when it is presented to the right ear. During a dichotic test phase each group was split into two subgroups and CS+ and CS- repeatedly presented simultaneously to each ear. Half of the subjects in each subgroup had the CS+ presented to the left ear. The other half had the CS+ presented to the right ear. Skin conductance responses were recorded from both hands. Results showed significantly larger responding in all groups to the CS+/UCS compound during the acquisition phase. However, during the dichotic extinction phase, the verbal CS+ right-ear subgroup showed significantly larger resistance to extinction as compared to the verbal CS+ left-ear subgroup. No differences were found between the two tonal subgroups.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hugdahl, K., Wahlgren, C., & Wass, T.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Habituation of the electrodermal orienting reaction is dependent on the cerebral hemisphere initially stimulated.

Bibliographic reference:

Biological Psychology, 1982, 15, 44-62

Title of project:
Habituering och klassisk betingning av autonoma responser: effekter av heisfärisk asymmetri

Key words:
Cerebral dominance, Habituation, Orienting reflex, Galvanic skin response, Visual stimuli

Abstract:
The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between habituation of the electrodermal orienting reaction (OR), and asymmetrical hemispheric functioning. Subjects were exposed to lateralized visual input with fear-relevant and neutral content. Skin conductance recordings were taken bilaterally from both the left and the right hand. The experiment consisted of four groups in a randomized 2 x 2 factorial design (n=10). Half of the subjects habituated to repeated presentations (25 trials) of a snake-slide, whereas the other half was wiewing a slide of a rectangular black geometric shape. Within each stimulus category, half of the subjects had the picture presented 6^o of visual angle lateral to the right of a central fixation point (i.e. initial left hemisphere input). The other half had the picture presented to the left (i.e. initial right hemisphere input). Results showed a significant overall decrease in response magnitude over trials, and a significant main effect of type of projection field. Responses in the left field groups were above responses in the right field groups on all trials. No other comparisons reached significance. The results are discussed in terms of hemispheric asymmetry and its role in the regulation of the habituation process.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1982	18	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences F33/81

SPPB 1976

123

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
About visual event perception.

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, no. 306, 1981,

Title of project: Experimentell vidareutveckling av teori för visuellt skeendevarseblivning (Visual Event Perc.) med speciell hänsyn till vidvinkelstimulering och aktiv lokomotion

Key words:
Visual perception, Motion perception

Abstract:

This is a communication of my invited address at "The first international conference on event perception", Storrs, Connecticut, June, 1981, and it will be published in the proceedings from the conference. The lecture had the form of a survey over some essential problems in the study of visual space perception. It concerns problems about how the visual system of an active, moving perceiver, man or animal, abstracts information from the optic flow entering the eyes. The analyses deal with perceiving not only rigid environments but also with natural environments built up from moving non-rigid structures like trees, bushes, grass, water, etc.
The treatment is anchored in experimental analyses of the optic flow at the nodal point of the eye. Mathematical characteristics of this flow, closely corresponding to the description of percepts in critical experimental situations, are abstracted. The analyses are carried out in terms of perceptual vector analyses in a framework borrowed from the projective geometry. It is shown that "static" perception is generated from a common component in the flow thus described, a component due to self motion of the perceiver and that perceived object motions are related to this background perception in hierarchical system of relative motion.
Dynamic as well as kinetic aspects on event perception are treated.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 48	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kuylenstierna, J. & Brehmer, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Memory aids in the learning of probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Organizational Behavior and Humans Performance, 1981, 28, 415-424

Title of project:
Human inference behavior

Key words:

Inference, Probability learning, strategies

Abstract:

The effects of memory aids (a running scatter plot of all cue-criterion values) and instructions about the statistical nature of the task and the strategy needed in such a task, on the learning of probabilistic inference tasks was studied in an experiment using a single-cue probability learning task with a positive cue-criterion correlation of .50. The results showed that although both memory aids and instructions led to somewhat better performance, they did not make the subjects optimal. One reason for this was that the subjects did not realize that a linear function was indeed the best rule for the task. Instead they tried more complicated rules, apparently trying to take into account the random fluctuation in the criterion values. This was interpreted as an example of belief in the "law of small numbers".

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Tha National Defense Research Institute

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Percy Löwenhard	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Consciousness. A biological view

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborgs Psychological Reports, *11* (10), 1981

Title of project:

Key words: Conscious systems, biology of consciousness, Evolution of consciousness

Abstract: The concept "consciousness" is treated,in analogy to "life" as a phenomenon related to biological organisms. The first part of the paper tries to clarify the conceptual implications of the term "life".

Consciousness is described as a phenomenon which emerges due to particular system properties of certain classes of living organisms. The critical system parameters are as yet not known.Consciousness is looked upon as a characteristic of certain modes of information processing, which combine high efficiency with discriminative power and economy regarding the necessary amount of participating neurons. Different aspects of consciousness are discussed in relation to psychological, neurophysiological and information theoretical questions The evolution of consciousness is described in phylogenetical terms as a mode of information processing which enhances the adaptive ability and negentropic flexibility of organisms due to an integration of relevant external and internal information into comprehensive patterns.

Pub. date: dec. 1981	**Pages:** 88	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Madjid Mashour	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: The information basis in the perception of velocity

Bibliographic reference: Acta Psychologica, 1981, 48, 69-78

Title of project: Serial and parallel processing of information (visual)

Key words: Velocity perception; visual perception of velocity; motion perception; motion and psychophysics; eye movement in motion perception

Abstract: This is a theoretical-empirical contribution to the controversy about whether perceived velocity is a consequence of the interaction between phenomenal space and time, or an independent attribute directly extracted from the physical time and space information of moving stimulation. The paper includes the following problems. (a) After a brief methodological review, the quantitative relationship between perceived velocity, space and time is reinterpreted and its numerical validity evaluated. (b) It is contended that perceptions of velocity, space and direction of movement are parallel processes which occur on the basis of the information extracted directly from the space and time variables of motion stimulus. And, finally, (c) a new line of argument is advanced in support of the thesis that even in pursuit eye movements, information about motion is transmitted visually rather than via extraocular proprioception, and in this connection some questions concerning the control theoretical models of smooth pursuit eye movements are raised.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: M. Mashour	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: On the concept of time, biological time, and modelling subjective time

Bibliographic reference:

Revue de Bio-Mathématique 1982, 78 (2), 1-15

Title of project: Serial and parallel processing of visual information

Key words: Concept of time; time perception; biological time; physical time definition of time; time measurement; time-space relationship; internal clock

Abstract:

Summary. The paper includes the following subjects. *a)* Definitional problems concerning the concept of time and its relation to change and measurement as well as to the idea of "biological" time. *b)* A study of the extent to which the numerical characteristics of subjective time scales can represent the characteristics of the system of natural numbers, and of the role of recall and recognition in human numerical capability. *c)* The time-space-speed relationship is examined on both theoretical and empirical grounds, concluding that time is generally independent of the other two variables. And, finally, *d)* the postulate of an "internal clock" is discussed but not supported; it is argued instead that a closed-loop servo model seems to exclude the need for any sort of "internal clock".

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Soial Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

128

Author:
Henry Montgomery
Thomas Adelbratt

Inst.:
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University of Göteborg
Box 14158
400 20 GÖTEBORG

Title:

Gambling decisions and information about expected value.

Bibliographic reference:

Organizational Behavior and Human Performance,
29, 39-57, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Gambling, decision making, expected value

Abstract: Four experiments were conducted to study the effects of information about expected value (EV) on choices among gambles. The subjects were presented with one or more sets of 17 gambles and were asked to select the one gamble they would prefer from each of these sets. In all experiments the EV concept was explained to the subjects and after this EV was displayed for each choice alternative. The experiments varied with respect to (a) the structure of the gambling alternatives, (b) the type of experimental design (within- or between-subjects design). and (c) whether repeated gambles were allowed or not. The EV information had marginal effects on the subjects' choice behavior except when repeated gambles were allowed. It is suggested that subjects, rather than being guided by an abstract composite measure, such as EV, attempted to find a gamble having some concrete pattern of features.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Edith Mägiste

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

De differentiella effekterna av automatisering och interferens vid tvåspråkighet.

The differential effects of automaticity and interference in in bilingualism.

Bibliographic reference:

In: Nordiska tvåspråkighetssymposiet, 3, Umeå 1980.
Tvåspråkighet. Utg.: Eva Ejerhed & Inger Henrysson.
Umeå: Univ.bibl. 1981. (Umeå studies in the humanities. 36.)
ISSN 0345-0155. ISBN 91-7174-070-8.
Pp. 272-279

Title of project: Minnesfunktioner hos flerspråkiga
Memory functions in bilinguals

Key words:

bilingualism, interference, automaticity

Abstract:

Encoding speed of 40 English-German and 40 German-Swedish bilingual high school students was measured on pictured items representing high and low frquency objects. It was demonstrated that response speed varied as a function of degree of bilingualism and task difficulty. Matched on the basis of response time scores, performance on recall but not on recognition tasks was significantly affected by degree of bilingualism. This experiment thus permitted the separation of the differential effects of automaticity and interference. It is concluded that fluency is an important parameter in comparative studies of dominant and balanced bilinguals. Unfortunately this factor has previously been neglected in similar studies. The results show high cross-cultural consistency.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	8	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Committee for Research in Stockholm

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Edith Mägiste

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Speed and Memory Performance in Bilinguals.

Bibliographic reference:
GOTAB: Stockholm, 1981, ISBN 91-7146-194-9

Title of project:
Memory functions in bilinguals

Key words:
multilingualism, development of decoding and encoding, reaction time, short-term and long-term memory, arithmetical operations, interference, automaticity

Abstract:

The role of more than one language system on speed and memory performance on verbal tasks was investigated in five comparative studies of monolingual and multilingual students from different countries. It was demonstrated that bilingual and trilingual subjects showed on average longer response times and higher error rates than monolingual subjects, most noticeably on production tasks. However, there are large individual differences with varying overlap between the groups depending on the task. The longer response times to verbal stimuli in multilinguals were explained by (a) the less frequent usage of anyone of the two or three languages compared with a single one, i.e., a lower degree of automaticity, and (b) the interference of the competing language systems. The relative roles of both mechanisms, however, might depend on the task. Integration sometimes offsets interference. Theoretically the findings actualize one central issue in discussions of bilingual storage: Independence versus interdependence. The present results are more in line with an interdependence hypothesis of bilingual storage.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 60	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Central Board of Administration, Stockholm, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Wallenberg's Foundation and others

131

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, Lars-Göran and Christianson, Sven-Åke.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Umeå S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Induced arousal as a determinant of amnesia.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 160, 1981

Title of project:

Memory of traumatic events

Key words:

Trauma, arousal, recall, recognition.

Abstract:

Two experiments were conducted to test a hypothesis emanating from a similarity in data pattern for studies on amnesia and studies on the effects of arousal on memory. The hypothesis was that arousal and amnesia would be related or more precisely that amnesia induced in the laboratory would be mediated by high levels of arousal. Subjects in both experiments were presented with a thematic, short story in pictorial form. One version of the story consisted of a traumatic, arousal-inducing event interspersed between neutral events. A second version of the story contained the same neutral events in beginning and end, and a neutral event in the middle as well. Galvanic skin responses and questionnaire answers were used to determine whether the manipulation made had caused a differential degree of arousal in the groups of subjects being presented with the two different versions of the story. The methods used to determine memory performance were recognition and recall in Experiments 1 and 2, respectively. The data obtained gave a very clear account that amnesia induced in the laboratory is not mediated by arousal. The concepts of reconstruction and compatibility between conditions at study and test were employed to explain the data obtained.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ohlsson, Kjell and Rönnberg, Jerker

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:
Processing allocation of modality specific information.

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 159, 1981

Title of project:
Remembering from a functionalistic point of view

Key words:
Memory, recall, modality effects.

Abstract:

A "processing distribution model", designed to explain the modality effect (i.e. a superior short-term retention of auditorily as opposed to visually presented information) was tested in a single mode experiment, by means of a distractor technique. Sixty subjects participated in the experiment. The words of each list were auditorily or visually presented. Auditory and visual distractors were assumed to allocate extra processing to a superficial or modality specific level. In addition to the distractors, information load was manipulated by varying word list lengths, and also by varying the compatibility between mode of presentation for the distractor and the to-be-remembered items. The variation of situational demands in six different conditions caused different processing allocation, and thereby different recall performances. The predicted transformation and processing allocation was confirmed. Modality specific distraction effects was obtained for both the auditory and visual modalities. Both a "one-store" and a "two-store" interpretation of the present data were ruled out in favor of a processing distribution interpretation.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

133

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sverker Runeson and Gunilla Frykholm	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Kinematic Specification of Dynamics as an Informational Basis for Person and Action Perception: Expectation, Gender Recognition, and Deceptive Intention

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 324

Title of project:

Visual perception of dynamic events

Key words:

Social perception, Motion perception, Deception

Abstract: Arguing from biomechanical necessity it is shown how the kinematic detail of human movement is specific to an acting person's anatomical make-up and to the workings of his/her motor control system. In this way information is potentially available about, for instance, gender, identity, expectations, intentions, and what the person is in fact doing. The lawfulness of human movement, as elucidated by recent advances in motor control theory, is invoked to demonstrate the virtual impossibility of performing truly deceptive movements and to argue in general terms for the enormous specification-power inherent in human kinematics.

Six explorative experiments are reported. Displaying humans in action with Johansson's (1973) patch-light technique it was shown (a) that the influence of an invisible thrown object on the kinematics of the thrower enable observers to perceive the length of throw, (b) that the lead-in movements of a person lifting a box allows perception of what weight the lifter expects, (c) that a person lifting a box can not deceive observers about the weight of the box; only convey their deceptive intention, (d) that gender of adults and children in complex activity is recognizable to about 75%, (e) that real gender, and expressed (acted) gender are simultaneously, but independently, perceived, and (f) that instructions to judge only "gender" yields results which erroneously indicate a deception effect.

The concluding discussion concerns expression and true conditions as alternative foci in person perception, the relevance of motor control theory for the study of social knowing, and the burden put by complex kinematic information on the visual system.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 80	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rönnberg, Jerker

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Predictability and recall strategy for nominal serial position curves.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1981, 22, 189-195.

Title of project:
Memory and reproductive tasks

Key words:

Memory, predictability, serial position

Abstract:

Forty subjects participated in the present study which was designed to test the predictability notion (Rönnberg, 1980b) contra a temporal model and how they apply to a list learning situation. Recall order was combined with type of encoding function governing the inter-item intervals in the lists. Data supported the predictability notion in general and a strong position of this concept in particular.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

135

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Sjöberg	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Life situations and episodes as a basis for situational influence on action.

Bibliographic reference:

In D. Magnusson (Ed.), Toward a psychology of situations: An interactional perspective, Hillsdale, N.J.: Erlbaum, 1981. Pp. 259-273.

Title of project:

-

Key words:

action, situation,

Abstract: Random sampling was performed in the stream of action in two samples of subjects. Actions were rated by the subjects in several aspects, including if they were mainly instrumental or consummatory or caused by external causes. Most actions were rated as instrumental and as carried out in a positive mood. When external causation was perceived, it was seen as steering or facilitating rather than blocking. Subjects conceived of external factors as social or physical problems or opportunities - possibly reflecting which actions are carried out rather than how. Finally, some support was found for a distrinction between life situation and episodes of change, the former being characterized by consummatory actions and the latter by instrumental actions.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

136

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Waern, Yvonne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title:

Constructive learning - Some preliminaries.

Bibliographic reference:

R. Glaser & J. Lompsher (Eds) Cognitive and motivational aspects of instruction. Berlin: **VEB Deutscher Verlag der** Wissenschaften 1982, pp. 135-142

Title of project:

Constructive learning.

Key words:
learning, comprehension, metacognition, reading strategies

Abstract: This report is a summary of several studies aimed at investigating factors related to the constructive use of verbal information in adults. Three aspects of learning were studied: 1) learning outcomes, 2) learner´s own evaluation of their performance, and 3) learning strategies.

Learning outcomes. Results show 1) that the reader´s interpretation of a text lay somewhere between the meaning of the text and her/his actualized beliefs, 2) that the readers´s comprehension of a text was related to her/his belief discrimination, 3) that a discrimination traing might lead to a conceptual confusion, and 4) that constructive and reproductive memory represent different learning outcomes, which may be affected differently by different reading purposes.

Evaluation of own performance were related to task characteristics. The results indicate that information processing load serves as a source of information for evaluation. Reading strategies were related to task characteristics. When working with a well-known topic and an easy task, readers often argued pro or contra the text. When interpreting unfamiliar words from context, readers used own associations. In a conditional reasoning task, readers attempted several possible interpretations of the premises. Also, reading strategies were related to reading purpose. With an application purpose readers more often attempted different interpretations of a familiar text than argued against it. The results indicate that prior knowledge, reading purpose, and task demands are important determinants of constructive learning and that reading strategies represent a central learning aspect.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1982	8	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

137

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Waern, Yvonne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: How do you fill in this xxx? On some interpretation processes

Bibliographic reference:

Abstracts. International Symposium on Text Processing.
Fribourg, Switzerland, September 1981. University of Fribourg.

Title of project: Constructive learning

Key words: Text interpretation, think-aloud, schemata

Abstract: This report aims at describing how readers reason as they search and interpret a missing word in a given text. Each of thirty-seven psychology students were instructed to think aloud while they attempted to interpret a missing word in short texts. The thinking aloud protocols indicated that the processes differed, depending upon how the text was encoded. The common thought operations consisted in 1) locating schemata from prior knowledge, 2) suggesting an interpretation, within the restrictions of the schemata and encoding, and 3) checking. Different strategies were used to decide which operation to use and when.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Sept. 1981	1	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Waern, Yvonne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: How do you fill in this XXX? On some interpretation processes.

Bibliographic reference:

Working Papers from the Cognitive Seminar, Department of Psychology, The University of Stockholm, June 1981, No. 13. (ISSN 0349-5124

Title of project:

Constructive learning

Key words:

Comprehension, schemata, think-aloud

Abstract:

An important aspect of reading comprehension is the filling in of gaps in a text. This report presents both a theoretical investigation, and an empirical study, which aims at describing how readers reason as they search for and interpret a missing word in a given text. Each of thirty-seven psychology students read five different short texts, consisting of two clauses. One of these either contained an unfamiliar word, or the word of interest was omitted altogether. The subjects were instructed to think aloud as they read, and to define the unfamiliar or missing word. The thinking aloud protocols reflect hos the content of short-term memory changes during interpretation.

Four different conditions were used in the analysis. They were divided into cases as follows: I)use of the unfamiliar word alone. II) use of the text as a whole, III) use of a cue from the text, IV) use of analogical reasoning. Seventy five percent of all protocols could be regarded as reflecting one of these cases alone, or some simple combination of case I and one or more of the other cases. These protocols indicated that the central processes involved in interpretation are: locating a schema from prior knowledge, finding a concept for the word, finding a suggestion for the word and checking.

The remaining 25% contained comments not covered by the above cases. These protocols revealed the following additional processes: the interaction of a conceptually guided search with a search guided by the textual surface form, encoding shifts and difficulties, schema shifts and modifications, and distortions due to assimilation to some strong schema.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
June, 1981	25	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

139

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Waern, Yvonne

Inst.:
Department of Psychology,
University of Stockholm

Title:
How to get from deceive to detect. Association and creation in interpretation.

Bibliographic reference:
Working Papers from the Cognitive Seminar, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, March 1982, No. 15. (ISSN 0349-5124)

Title of project:
Constructive learning

Key words:
Text interpretation, word interpretation, schemata, think-aloud, text processing.

Abstract:
The thought processes involved in interpreting a word missing from its context were studied. Twenty subjects interpreted missing words in eight simple texts (single condition) and judged whether or not missing words in five pairs of texts meant the same (pairwise condition). The think-aloud data collected suggest that most thought processes could be described in the following way:

1. The text evokes a schema from prior knowledge (association).
2. The text is assimilated to that schema by instantiating variables in the schema
3. The missing word is related to one variable in the schema, and the default valu of that variable is used as a suggestion for the word. If several schemata or variables are applicable, several suggestions will be given.
4. If a dafault value cannot be found directly, inferences are used.
5. The suggested word (or concept) is either placed in the text were it was derive (single condition) or in both texts (pairwise condition).
6. The sentence with the word inserted is evaluated.
7. If the evaluation turns out negatively, a new schema is tried, or a new variabl is filled in, which may lead to a new suggestion; or eventually...
8. an interpretation is created by conbining non-fitting schemata.

Associative processes were dominant in the thought processes evidenced in the single condition. Creative processes made up 42% of the common meaning suggestion in the pairwise condition.

Pub. date: March, 1982	**Pages:** 17	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

140

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Warg, L-E.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Effects of feedforward and task content on learning of probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 321, 1982

Title of project:
Human inference behavior

Key words:
Inference, Probability learning, Cues

Abstract:

This paper presents four experiments designed to clarify the effects of task content on the learning of probabilistic inference tasks by comparing the learning of tasks with content with the learning of abstract tasks about which the subjects have received feedforward information. The results show that content gives information about cue-criterion function forms and cue weights and that this is the effect of content. The information about function forms seems to be more reliable than that about cue weights.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 33	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

141

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Erik Warg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

How Subjects Manage to Perform Well in Probabilistic Inference Tasks with Incongruent Content

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 323

Title of project:

Human inference behavior

Key words:

Inference, Probability learning, Cues, Strategies

Abstract:

Earlier results by Muchinsky and Dudycha (1975) and Warg and Brehmer (1982b) indicate that task content facilitates learning of probabilistic inference tasks, independent of the fact that the content may give correct or incorrect clues to the formal structure of the task. The present study replicated these results and shows that subjects in content conditions represent the task differently than subjects in an abstract condition who are tied to deterministic strategies. Subjects in the two content conditions represented the task in causal terms, thereby making use of general knowledge. The results showed that some subjects in the incongruent condition redefined the new task so that they could use their old knowledge.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars-Erik Warg and Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:
Department of Psychology,
University of Uppsala,
Sweden

Title:
Both Congruent and Incongruent Task Contents Facilitate Learning of Probabilistic Inference Tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 322

Title of project:

Key words:
Probability learning, Inference, Cues, Task complexity

Abstract:

Earlier results by Muchinsky and Dudycha (1975) indicate that task content facilitates the learning of probabilistic inference tasks not only when the content gives correct information about the formal properties of the task but also when it gives incorrect information. The present study replicated these earlier results in two experiments which used tasks that differed from the tasks used by Muchinsky and Dudycha both with respect to content and formal properties. These results show that task content does not only serve as feedforward information about the formal properties of the task, but that it also has other effects. Three different explanations for these other effects are suggested.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

143

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Arne Öhman	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
The Orienting Response During Pavlovian Conditioning

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 320, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Classical conditioning, Orienting reflex, Galvanic skin response, Literature review

Abstract: This chapter reviews the literature on the relationship between the orienting response and Pavlovian conditioning. It is a ubiquious finding, originally reported by Pavlov, that orienting responses are elicited during Pavlovian conditioning. An examination of the literature on electrodermal conditioning reveals that responses to onset of the conditioned stimulus in long interstimulus interval paradigms are sensitive to the contingency between the conditioned and the unconditioned stimulus, and that they sensitively mirror the verbalizable discovery of the contingency. That is, such responses reflect the signal value of the stimulus. In addition, they show habituation over trials and recovery to stimulus change, as well as sensitivity to factors like stimulus intensity or regularity. In other words, this type of response shows the characteristic mixture of signal and non-signal features of the orienting response to signal stimuli, as described by Sokolov. Responses later in the interstimulus interval appear to reflect expectancy of delivery of the unconditioned stimulus, and, in case this stimulus is omitted, an orienting response component to the stimulus change occasioned by the omission. This type of segregation of physiological activity into an early part related to orienting and a later part related to expectancy is obvious also for other response systems such as heart rate and cortical slow potentials. Studies simultaneously examining autonomic and skeletal responses during Pavlovian conditioning in general show an inverse relationship between these two classes of behavior. This is interpreted to suggest that learning of skeletal responses is predicated on previous learning of the contingency, as revealed by alterations in orienting behavior.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 59	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Uppsala University

SPPB 1976

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

144

Author:
Brehmer, B.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Cognitive conflict in small decision making groups

Bibliographic reference:
In H Hiebsch, H. Brandstätter and H.H. Kelley (Eds.), Proceedings of the XXIInd International Congress of Psychology, Leipzig, GDR, Vol. 8, Social Psychology.
Berlin: Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften 1982, pp. 114-119.

Title of project:

Key words:
Cognitive processes, Conflict resolution, Group decision making

Abstract:

Decision making groups are often made up of different experts, each of whom knows part of the problem facing the group. This may lead to cognitive conflicts. The present paper presents a paradigm for the study of cognitive conflicts, and reviews some of the results obtained with this paradigm. The results show that cognitive conflicts are hard to resolve due to the nature of teh cognitive processes involved in judgment and decision making.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

145

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekehammar, Bo & Hjortzberg-Nordlund, Fredrik	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm, Box 6706 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Comparing two approaches to job perception

Bibliographic reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1981, 53, 691-701

Title of project:

Studies of similarity

Key words:

Job perception, multidimensional scaling

Abstract:

Two different approaches to the study of job perception were compared. One was based on an instrument of semantic differential type adapted to the study of jobs (job differential), the other was based on similarity ratings among job pairs. Data for the two approaches from the same 42 subjects were used for multidimensional analyses of nine job titles which were chosen so as to cover different status levels and job areas. The approaches seemed to yield congruent results. The number of dimensions was the same, and the psychological content of these dimensions seemed to correspond. The three dimensions were interpretable as "Preference," "Status," and "Nursing and Contact."

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	11	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Magnus Bergvall Foundation

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ekehammar, Bo & Sidanius, Jim

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm, Box 6706
113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Gender and socio-political ideology

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, The University of Stockholm, 1981, No. 570

Title of project:
Political perception & socialization

Key words:
Socio-political attitudes, political perception, socialization

Abstract:

Sex differences in various aspects of socio-political ideology were studied with a sample of 783 Swedish high school students (median age = 18 yrs) from metropolitan Stockholm. The individuals' socio-political ideology was assessed through their (a) socio-political self-description ("radical", "liberal", "conservative"), (b) political party preference, and (c) socio-political attitudes measured by the S6 Conservatism scale. The results disclosed significant sex differences on all these indices of ideology. As to political self-description and party choice, females reported less often a definite political standpoint than did males and were shown to be more to the left than males on a political left-right continuum. The social attitude scale revealed clear sex differences. Females were generally more ideologically homogeneous than males and expressed less general and political-economic conservatism. Females were also less racist and punitive but more egalitarian and religious than males. Despite these differences the attitude profiles and attitude structures were quite similar for both sexes. There were some significant Sex x Social class interactions with respect to political party preference but not for socio-political attitude dimensions. A hypothesis generated from a biological model for explaining the sex differences in ideology could not be confirmed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Concil for Social Science Research

147

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekehammar, Bo & Sidanius, Jim	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm, Box 6706 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Sex differences in sociopolitical attitudes: A replication and extension

Bibliographic reference:

British Journal of Social Psychology, 1982,21,33-41

Title of project:

Political perception & socialization

Key words:

Socio-political attitudes, political perception, socialization

Abstract:

Sex differences in various aspects of sociopolitical ideology were studied with a sample of 783 Swedish high school students (median age = 18 years) from metropolitan Stockholm by use of the S6 Conservatism Scale. Males and females were compared with respect to six ideological dimensions: (1) general conservatism, (2) political-economic conservatism, (3) religion, (4) punitiveness, (5) social inequality and (6) racism. The results revealed statistically significant differences on all six dimensions showing females to be less generally conservative, less 'capitalist' oriented, less punitive, more egalitarian and less racist than males. However, in line with previous findings females were found to be more religious than males. Furthermore, the results showed females to be more ideologically homogeneous than males. Despite these differences the attitude profiles and attitude structures were quite similar for both sexes. There were no significant sex by social class interactions with respect to the sociopolitical attitude dimensions. In line with previous findings, females were found to be somewhat less interested in politics than males.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

148

Author:
Ekehammar, Bo, Sidanius, Jim &
Nilsson, Ingrid

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Politikerförakt? En explorativ studie i politisk perception
Evaluative perceptions of political party leaders across time

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholms Universitet, Psykologiska institutionen
Rapport nr 37, 1981

Title of project:

Political perception & socialization

Key words:

Socio-political attitudes, political perception, socialization

Abstract:

The leaders of the five parliamentary political parties in Sweden were rated on traditional semantic differential scales on two occassions, in 1975 and in 1979. The judgments were made by different samples in 1975 and 1979 from the same population of 18 year old high school students from Stockholm, covering differing types of academic and vocational lines of study. The purpose was to explore the potentialities of the semantic differential in the study of political perception and to make a statistical test of the hypothesis concerning increasing negative evaluations of politicians across time. Only the evaluative dimension of the method was utilized. Factor analysis showed that the apriori evaluative scales loaded on the same factor, and that this factor was also very stable across time. The average political party leader was generally evaluated somewhat more negatively in 1979 than in 1975 although this difference sas weak (eta<.10) and was primarily valid for the non-socialist party sympathizers. A separate analysis of the evaluation of each political leader using a two-way ANOVA (Year x Political party preference) showed that: (a) some preference groups had also become significantly more positive toward some politicians bet between 1975 and 1979, (b) the most general and marked effect was attributable to differences in evaluation between socialist and non-socialist sympathizers, and (c) there was a marked increase in polarization of attitudes between socialists and non-socialists across time. The results are discussed within the framework of earlier used methodology and the empirical outcomes from other studies.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 20	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

149

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hagafors, R.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
On the character of organizational problems: a classification system for organizational decision-making

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 317, 1982

Title of project:
Decision-making in small groups

Key words:
Organizational behavior, group decision making, management decision making

Abstract: Three factors of great importance for organizational problem solving are discussed in this paper; the source of the problem (external vs. internal), the character of the problem solving process (programmed vs. unprogrammed), and the dimension of time. The Source/Process model for classification of organizational problems, is presented. This model yields four categories of problems, (I) externally evoked problems, programmed process, (II) internally evoked problems, programmed process, (III) externally evoked problems, unprogrammed process, and (IV) internally evoked problems, unprogrammed process. Different organizations distribute their problems differently among these categories, as will the same organization as a function of time. The dimension of time is considered vital with respect to the demands put on the organizational decision process.Specifically the implications of the length of two time-lags are discussed, viz the operation lag and the feedback lag. There has been a great amount of research activities directed towards programmed decision-making, and the existing stock of knowledge concerning this issue is extensive. This is however not the case with unprogrammed decision-making, which has been insufficiently investigated. It is suggested that the students of decision-making have to direct more attention to the latter area of research.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 26	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Defense Research Institute (FOA)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sidanius, Jim & Ekehammar, Bo

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm, Box 6706
113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Test of a biological model for explaining sex differences in sociopolitical ideology

Bibliographic reference:
The Journal of Psychology, 1982, 110, 191-195

Title of project:
Political perception & socialization

Key words:
Socio-political attitudes, political perception, socialization

Abstract:

A biological model, proposed by Dearden, explaining ideological differences between males and females was tested using 772 Swedish high school students (375 females and 397 males). The model postulates that aggresivity is partly a function of the interaction between gender and frequencey of physical punishment or degree of agonistic contact with parents. This hypothesis was tested by examining the relationship between punitive attitudes on the one hand and gender and degree of experienced parental strictness on the other. Although males were more punitive than females and punitiveness increased as a function of experienced parental strictness, no interaction between gender and parental strictness could be found. Thus, this biological model was not confirmed.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

151

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Allwood, Carl Martin

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Kan psykoanalysen värderas med metoder från empirisk vetenskap?
Can psychoanalysis be evaluated with methods from empirical science?

Bibliographic reference:
Nordisk psykologi, 1981, 33 (4), 249-256

Title of project:

Key words:
Methodology, Theory, Social sciences

Abstract:

By criticism of arguments in favor of the contrary view presented in a book by Lesche and Madsen (1976), it is argued that psychoanalysis can be evaluated by empirical methods. Among other things it is argued that the distinction (as made by Lesche and Madsen) between the Natural and Human sciences is unwarrented since Natural science also needs to deal with meaning and furthermore has the means to do so, as evidenced for example by progress in Artificial Intelligence.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 8	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

152

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Christer Hydén	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: On the theory of the history of psychology

Om psykologihistorians teori

Bibliographic reference:

Nordisk Psykologi, 1981, 33, 161-175

Title of project: History of psychology

Key words: History of psychology; theoretical psychology

Abstract:

It is argued that it is not sufficient to hold either an internalist or externalist view on the history of psychology. Neither of these conceptions can fully explain the historical evolution of psychology. Instead a model of interaction between internal and external factors is proposed. Every science must be seen as a part of an internal scientific development, with it's own logic. But the science consists of socially elaborated concepts and practices, and is a part of a material and ideological context. The critical evaluation of science must be seen in two perspectives: one short-term perspective in which the internal propositions of the scientific theory are evaluated. And a long-term perspective where the ideological and material consequences of the theory are evaluated.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 15	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

HIGHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: HOSSEIN LOTFABADI	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Linköping, Sweden

Title: HIGHER EDUCATION EVALUATION: Investigations of Graduate Studies in Education in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping studies in education. Dissertations. 15. 1981.
ISSN 0345-7516
ISBN 91-7372-501-3

Title of project:

Key words:

Higher Education, Evaluation, Graduate Studies, Swedish Education, Economics of Education, Decision Making

Abstract:

Educational evaluation studies are in most cases based on the goals and objectives determined by authorities and persons who introduce or present the plans. This study, on the contrary, considers the opinions of those who are directly engaged in educational activities as the main criteria for evaluation. The model of the study, therefore, distinguishes between two types of evaluation, formal or traditional evaluation, and informal or critical-democratic evaluation.

In order to investigate graduate studies in education in Sweden, 444 doctoral students and 66 academic staff members were asked to respond to the questionnaires used in this study. To clarify important questions in the student questionnaires, some doctoral students at Linköping University were interviewed in-depth.

The theory behind and the methods used in the study led to an investigation of factors affecting doctoral studies in education. The results obtained by the statistical analyses of the data, and the results gathered by the in-depth interview study, confirm the hypothesis that a student's achievement is predictable by both the individual characteristics of the students and the staff and the educational process, which are determined by the socio-economic structure of society.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 231	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Linköping University (doctoral grant)

154

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Willén, Birgitta

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Distance Education at Swedish Universities. An evaluation of the experimental programme and follow-up study

Bibliographic reference:

Acta universitatis upsaliensis, Uppsala Studies in Education 16, 1981
ISBN 91-554-1228-9, ISSN 0347-1314

Title of project:
The Uppsala project in recurrent education (the UPPÅT-project)

Key words:
Evaluation, distance education, higher education, universities

Abstract: The report presents an evaluation of the experiments with distance courses at Swedish universities. Distance study programmes are the latest link in the Swedish policy of broadening access to higher education. Interviews have been held with responsible teachers and administrators who also have answered questionnaires about planning, administration and teaching. A questionnaire was distributed to the students at the beginning of the first term and another questionnaire was sent at the end of the second term. These covered background data, work-situation, study motives, planned and actual amount of time for studies, study breaks and other problems, use of special teaching aids and attitudes toward different compoments in the teaching programme. Main findings include a very high degree of satisfiction among the participants and relatively high pass rates. Yet, the majority of the participants have kept a fulltime job besides their studies. The over-all conclusion are that the decentralized model seems to have functioned very well. The report also presents a follow-up study of the distance-students five years after they started. A questionnaire was distributed to study the students' attitude to distance-studies, the work-situation of the students and the educational situation during the five year period. The work-situation is very stable for men, but the women change work or work-situation very frequently. The interest for continued education seems to be very high and 80 per cent of the group have been involved in some other kind of studies during the five year period. The results show that the group is very flexible in their choice of educational organization. In the concluding section the decentralized Swedish model is discussed in relation to other systems and the international debate. Since the feed-back problems seem to be one of the crucial factor, the decentralized model has several merits at least under the circumstances given in the Swedish context.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 301	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

PERSONALITY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Maj Björk Marie Sjöberg	**Inst.:** Department of Applied Psychology, University of Lund, Sweden

Title:

Astrology and Psychology
- Personality from a wider point of view?

Astrologi - Psykologi
- personligheten ur ett vidare perspektiv?

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi
Lunds universitet
1982

Title of project:

Key words: Astrology, Horoscope, Rorschach, "true" and "false" sciences

Abstract: Issues of what constitute "true" sciences and supposedly "false" sciences are discussed and the example of a diagnostic instrument from a science of each of the two types is considered, namely the Rorschach test as an example of a diagnostic instrument used by the psychologist and the horoscope as the diagnostic instrument which astrologers employ. A history of astrological thought and a brief account of the present day application of astrology are presented. Parallel to this is an account of the development and use of the Rorschach. An empirical study is then presented in which ten subjects were tested with the Rorschach by the one investigator,(MS), and assessed in terms of a horoscope by the other,(MB). Testing was blind in the sense that MB knew simply the date, time and place of the subject's birth and had neither personal contact with the subject nor knowledge of the Rorschach results, and that MS was oblivious of the subject's birth facts and horoscope results. After all ten subjects had been tested, each of the two investigators attempted, without any knowledge of which Rorschach protocol and horoscope belonged to the same person, to pair these together. Each of the two investigators was successful in pairing horoscope with Rorschach correctly in 7 of 10 cases (p=0.00008). Subjects were later shown all 10 Rorschach results and all 10 horoscopes and were asked whether they could identify themselves. They were moderately successful in identifying their own horoscopes or in specifying a group of protocols to which their protocols belonged (p=0.0007) but not in identifying the Rorschach protocols. The results are seen as supporting the validity of astrological assessments. How this relates to psychological and natural scientific conceptions is discussed.

Pub. date: February 15, 1982	**Pages:** 85	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Crafoordska stiftelsen

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Magnusson, D. (Ed.)

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Wanted: A psychology of situations

Bibliographic reference:

In D. Magnusson (Ed.), Toward a Psychology of situations: An Interactional Perspective
Hillsdale, N.Y.: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1981. ISBN-0-89859-061-2
pp. 9-32

Title of project:

Person by Situation Interaction

Key words:

Interaction, environment

Abstract:

The book consists of contributions from the participants in the second symposium on Interactional Psychology, held in Stockholm in 1979. The theme this time was "the Situation in Psychological Theory and Research". In two introductory chapters the editor presents a conceptual and methodological framework for systematic analyses of situations. An attempt is made to integrate the findings and ideas of the various contributors with the knowledge about "situations" today. Future, fruitful lines of research in the field are suggested. The chapters have been grouped in three categories: Actual Situation and Environments, Perceived Situations and Environments and Person-Situation Interactions.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

157

Author:

Magnusson, D. and Stattin, H.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Methods for studying stressful situations.

Bibliographic reference:

In H. W. Krohne & L. Laux (Eds.), Achievement, Stress and Anxiety. Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere, 1981, pp. 317-331.

Title of project:

Situation Perception

Key words:

Stress, stressful, methodology

Abstract:

Our knowledge of the relationship between stress-provoking environments and human adaptation ability is insufficient. In the introduction to this chapter it was argued that systematic analyses of the environment on different levels, especially of the situations in which actual behavior occurs, are highly needed and may serve as a bridge to wider practical utilization. Little empirical research on stress situations has been presented, though the importance of situational factors in determining behavior has been pointed out by numerous theorists in the social sciences. One reason for this state of affairs may be that we have not been accustomed to thinking about "the situation" as a unit for research. Another obvious reason is the lack of methods that seem directly applicable. In this chapter we have pointed to some methodological tools that have been used already and proved fruitful. In order to be effective, however, research on situations must be planned and performed along many lines, and it may be one of the challenging tasks in psychology of today to develop and apply adequate methods for that research.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Magnusson, D. and Stattin, H.

Inst.:

Department of Psycholoy
University of Stockholm

Title:
Situation-outcome contingencies: A conceptual and empirical analysis of threatening situations.

Bibliographic reference:
Sw ISSN 0345-0139. Report nr 571, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:
Situation Perception

Key words:
Anxiety, methodology, expectations.

Abstract:

A classification scheme for categorizing free-descriptions of emotionally threatening experiences is presented. The scheme includes two sub-schemes designated Activating Condition and Expected Consequence. The schemes refer to a distinction between the factors in a situation that activate feelings of anxiety, and the type of aversive consequences that subjects expect will appear. The theoretical rationale behind the classification system, the psychometric properties of the classification, and empirical illustrations on use of the schemes in empirical research are presented.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: S.M. Maini	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Lunds univ

Title:

Cognitive restructuring as reflected in an experimental problem-solving situation and the Gestalt Completion Test

Bibliographic reference:

Psuchological Research Bulletin, XXI:3 1981
Departement of Psychology, Lund University
ISSN 0555-5620

Title of project:

Key words:

Problem-solving, creativity, insight, research process, psychology of science

Abstract:

Studied, in a pilot investigation with students, responses to three problem solving tasks. Three further studies on the finally selected task, the "Hatrack Problem", are reported. The subjects in the first two studies were students and in the third researchers. Success in the solution of the problem is related to the level of active investigatory behaviour involving all of the stimulus material. The three studies also show consistent results on the Regressive variable in the Gestalt Completion Test, subjects with regressive responses being less able to solve the problem.
In the third study certain conclusions are drawn about the similarities between the experimental problem and phases in the research process as reported by the researchers in an interview. The phases are apparatus construction, filed work and experimental laboratory work. The researchers successful in solving the problem could be characterized as desiring variety, regarding the data-gathering stage as tedious, and impatient to see the results of their personal research endeavours.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

160

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Maini, S.M.

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Lunds univ

Title:

Explorations in the Psychology of the Research Process

Bibliographic reference:

Studia Psychologica et Paedagogica LV
ISBN 91-40-04780-6
ISSN 0346-5926
CWK Gleerup
1981 Lund

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychology of science, epistemology, creativity, research motivation, problem solving.

Abstract:

The dissertation summary begins with a short introduction to the fields Science of Science, and then goes on to focus on the Psychology of Science: Development of knowledge (genetic epistemology), creativity, and the actual research process (logic-in-process) in science. The results of five reports are abstracted: The first three are empirical-descriptive studies and these deal with critical moments in research work, the process of research motivation and phases in the creative process. The fourth one is a study of the personality and cognitive correlates of an original and a non-original group of subjects. The fifth one is devoted to problem-solving and a phenomenological analysis of the similarity between a laboratory problem and the research work of a group of scientists.
The Summary also includes a discussion of some theoretical issues, e.g. the relationship between intelligence, knowledge, problem-solving, and creativity. These concepts are further discussed in the context of the actual research process and other related issues, among them socialisation in the sicences and motivation for research. At the end of the summary some practical implications of the research are discussed.

Pub. date: 1981-05-04	**Pages:** 132	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanitis & Social Sciences
Tricentinneal Fund of the State Bank of Sweden

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **161**

Author: Nystedt, L. & Magnusson, D.	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Stockholms universitet

Title:

Construction of experience: The construction corollary

Bibliographic reference:

In J. C. Mancuso and J. R. Adams-Webber (Eds.), The Construing Person. New York: Praeger, 1982, pp. 33-44.

Title of project:

Key words:

Constructivism, cognition, personality.

Abstract:

The rise of constructivism in psychology is briefly discussed and the basic tenor of the construction corollary in Kelly´s (1955) theory of personal constructs is related to theories and research in cognition and pesonality. Constructivism as a general view of psychological processes is an alternative to the naive realism found in mechanistically oriented psychological theories. Even if constructivism as a school of thought can be traced back long before Kelly´s presentation of his theory, his contribution to the main stream of constructivism in psychology was to integrate constructivistic ideas into a coherent theory of personality. The view implied by the construction corollary that man´s mental representations of the reality are acquired and employed through mental manipulation of internal models of events is also reflected in modern theories of perception, human problem solving and cognitive development. It is argued that Kelly´s theory has been very influential on theorizing and research in the field of personality and especially for formulations in modern interactional models of personality.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

162

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rosén, Anne-Sofie	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Sex-Role Stereotypes and Personal Attributes within a Developmental Framework

Bibliographic reference:

in A. Hoiberg (Ed.), Women and the World of Work, New York: Plenum Press, 1982, pp 85-93.

Title of project:

Personality and socialization

Key words:

Sex Roles, Personality, Development

Abstract:

This chapter reviews the changes in women's educational and labor force participation during the last 60 years in Sweden, where still a sex-role division exists although great efforts have been made to narrow it. From ongoing research projects on perceived sex-role demands and values in life findings were reported that suggest that society should allocate more resources for programs that promote occupational shifts in order to erase existing sex-role patterns.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

PERSONNEL

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

163

Author: Gunnar Berg, Tore Larsson, Björn Odin, Erik Wallin	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
U2-utbildningen. Presentation av ett utbildningsprogram i utvärderings- och utvecklingsarbete för handläggande personal inom den statliga skoladministrationen.
U2-training program. Presentation of a training program in evaluation and school-improvement for the staff in national school administration in Sweden.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk Forskning i Uppsala 29, Uppsala 1982

Title of project:
Models of Local Development Planning and Evaluation

Key words:
Training program, Organizational development, Curriculum analysis

Abstract: In this paper/report we present a program of education viewing school as an institution and as an organization, according to a theory presented in the project "Models of Local Development Planning and Evaluation" (directed and published by the Swedish Board of Education). The program is based upon the idea that evaluation and development are two aspects of the same phenomenon. In order to make the staff work in the role of the consult within the public school administration some conditions have to be fulfilled. One is that they must have *solid knowledge of school structure*. This kind of knowledge is described in the educational program under the concepts of curriculum analyses, curriculum theory, school as an organization and school development work. The purpose of the educational program is to increase the students' knowledge within these areas among others. The destination group of the education consists of about 150 persons. They will be divided into five meetings with 30 members each. The education will take one year and includes four boarding school meetings alterned by home periods. The applicants will have complished their education after a period of five years. In February 1982, the Swedish Board of Education decided that the initial phases of this educational program should be carried through.

Pub. date: March 1982	**Pages:** 51	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish National Board of Education

164.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Björn Flising	**Inst.:** Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik Göteborgs universitet Box 1010, S-431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title: Barnomsorg för 7-12 åringar, Personalens uppfattning om sin utbildning.

Day-care for 7-12 years olds, The personnel´s opinion about their own education.

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
1981
rapport nr 108
ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project: Fritidshemmets organisation och verksamhet (FOV)

Organisation, administration and activities in day-care before and after school for 7-12 years old children.

Key words:
Day-Care Centers, School Age Children, Personnel Training, Student attitudes, Educational Program Evaluation

Abstract: In the winter 1979/80 1385 persons, working in day-care for 7-12 years old children before and after schoolday, answered a large questionnaire about their work, institution and group of children.
The results of this study are published in several research-reports. This report deals with the questions about what the personnel at the day-care centers thinks about their education.
The question contained 25 items of the kind:

- because of my education I can stimulate the child's creativity
- my education gave knowledge about how to work with a group of children

The main results presented in this report are:

A majority (58 %) claims that the education gave them practical useful knowledge.
The most central effects of the education seems to be better self-confidence, ability to cooperat and understanding of children's needs. The majority seems not to have achieved enough ability to work with a group of children, teach the children about society, stimulate creative activities.
In their work, the personnel seems to take more advantage of their occupational experience than of their occupational education.

Pub. date: September 1981	**Pages:** 83	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report .....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Social Welfare

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

165

Author:
Inge Johansson

Inst.:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Box 1010, S-431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title: Barnomsorg för 7-12 åringar, Personalen på institutionerna

Day-care for 7-12 years old children, The personel in the institutions

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik, Göteborgs universitet
1981, rapport nr 101, ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project: Fritidshemmets organisation och verksamhet (FOV-projektet)
Organisation, administration and activities in daycare before and after school for 7-12 years old children

Key words:
Day-Care Centers, School Age Children, Institutions Working Conditions

Abstract:

In the winter 1979/80 1385 persons working in institutions for day-care for children between 7-12, before and after school answered a large questionaire concerning their work, institution and group of children in the day-care. The results of this study are published in several research-reports.
In this report some results from the questions concering the personel working in the institutions are presented.
The results are mainly of descriptive character and contains for example such variables as age, sex, former educational and work background, how long one has worked with day-care for 7-12 years old children etc.

Pub. date: Januari 1981	**Pages:** 46	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Social Welfare in Sweden

SPPB 1976

166

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Inge Johansson

Inst.:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Box 1010, S-431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title: Barnomsorg för 7-12 åringar, Samarbete

Day-care for 7-12 years old children, Cooperation

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
1981
rapport nr 105
ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project: Fritidshemmets organisation och verksamhet (FOV-projektet)
Organisation, administration and activities in day-care before and after school for 7-12 years old children

Key words:
Day-Care Centers, School Age Children, Cooperation Social Interaction

Abstract:

In the winter 1979/80 1385 persons, working in day-care institutions for 7-12 years old children answered a large questionnaire concerning their work, institution and group of children in the day-care. In this report some results from the part of the questionnaire that dealt with the ratings and attitude towards cooperation between the day-care personnel and some potential cooperation-partners are presented. The main results are that the cooperation is most developed and has the highest intensity in relation to the personnel, working in the pre-school. The most positive attitudes against any potential cooperation-partner has the day-care personnel towards the school teachers.
The results are mainly of descriptive character with tables and short comments.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
May 1981	207	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ Research report.....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Social Welfare in Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Johansson, Martin
Johansson, Ulla

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:
Försöksverksamheten med kombination av gymnasieskolstudier och elitidrott.
Olika personalgruppers syn på verksamheten.

Experimental work with a combination of secondary school studies and athletics
The attitudes of different occupational groups towards the activities

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 102

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Försöksverksamheten med idrott och studier i gymnasieskolan
Evaluation of an experimental work with a Combination of Secondary School Studies and Athletics

Key words:

Evaluation, Athletics, School

Abstract:

The aim is to elucidate the opinions of different groups of officials at the schools affected by this experimental work.

Most of these groups are positive towards this experimental work and that the organization as a whole functions well. Behind this superficially unanimous picture there are, however, signs of some groups looking upon the experimental group from the "point of view of athletics" whereas others look upon it from the "point of view of school".

The combination of athletic practice and studies is considered to be too laborious for many students. A prolongation of the education is a common suggestion of improving the situation.

There is a widespread dissatisfaction about the terms of employment among the coaches. Inadequate resources regarding equipment and housing is also considered to make the work more difficult. The coaches want education and point at various problems in connection with the teaching of the subject special athletics. The marking in this subject and in physical training is a question of debate.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	50	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education
The Swedish Sports Research Council

168 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: LÖFGREN, HORST	**Inst.:** Department of Education, University of Lund

Title:

JOB SATISFACTION AND STRESS IN SCHOOL: A STUDY OF THE NON-TEACHING EMPLOYEES

Arbetsmiljön i skolan. En undersökning av kommunalt anställda inom skolväsendet i Malmö kommun

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska uppsatser, 7, 1981 (Institute of Education, University of Lund).
ISSN 0349-2508

Title of project:

Key words:
STRESS MODELS, PSYCHO-SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, JOB SATISFACTION, SCHOOL-ENVIRONMENT.

Abstract:
After a study concerning teachers´ working conditions we did a follow-up inquiry into different groups of non-teaching employees. Special interest is given to factors in the working situation which are related to physical and mental strain, health and well-being and also thoughts about changing jobs. Finally the report tries to develop a causal chain between different factors in the working environment.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 37	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Board of Education, Malmö

SPFB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Söderström, Magnus

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Personalutveckling i arbetslivet och återkommande utbildning. Några problem och utvecklingsmöjligheter.

In service training and recurrent education. Some problems and a possible strategi for development.

Bibliographic reference:
Acta universitatis uppsaliensis, Uppsala Studies in Education 17, 1981

ISBN 91-554-1239-4, ISSN 0347-1314

Title of project:
The Uppsala project on recurrent education (the UPPÅT-project)

Key words:
Life-long learning, educational planning, educational policy, personnel development, in-service training, recurrent education

Abstract:
This thesis forms part of the Uppsala Project on Recurrent Education. Personnel development - in-service training in its broadest sense - in companies and public bodies is a little charted but increasingly important area of adult education. It is an interesting alternative in the planning of recurrent education and lifelong learning.

The aim of the thesis is to define this field more closely from an educational standpoint and discuss current problems and development potiential. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between personnel development and recurrent education from the planning point of view. The central issues are approached from the angles of educational policy, organization theory and curriculum theory. The thesis is interdisciplinary and based on a study of literature on educational sociology, educational policy and planning, and organisation theory.

Under certain conditions personnel development can be a good way of providing recurrent education and lifelong learning, which can help the individual to function better in his vocational role, improve his job satisfaction, and promote opportunities for participation and industrial democracy. Personnel development cannot, however, be seen in isolation from the organisational environment. It must be related to the development of job structuring, working conditions and personnel policy. Recurrent education should be seen as part of a wider social strategy aimd at improvements in the employment sector, a process, moreover, which calls for a social concept of rationality.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 373	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education/National Board of Universities and Colleges.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Inga Elgqvist-Salzman, Susan Opper

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Equality and internationalism: Two concepts at the forefront of educational transformation in Sweden?

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Uppsala reports on education 12. Uppsala 1981
ISBN 91-85250-61-9, ISSN 0348-3649

Title of project:

Key words:
Higher education, Educational opportunity, Internationalism, Planning of education, Sweden

Abstract: In the current era of reappraisal after decades of educational reform, researchers often turn to Sweden. Its relentless and comprehensive efforts at democratizing virtually every level of education suggest an archetypical test case for assessing the promises and the pitfalls of equality. Even the main issues of educational debate in Sweden tend to circulate around interpretations of the equalizing objective. As a consequence, most analyses are rather singular in scope. Nevertheless, some research does reflect a broader dynamism in the educational process as it scrutinizes various interplays between the equalizing goal and other super-ordinate objectives such as efficiency. Both scholarly and popular debate following in this tradition are often charged by perceived consequences of what are held to be diametrically opposed objectives which unleash series of trade-off transactions. The possible conflict between the equalizing objective and another important goal in educational planning policy, namely internationalization, is a case in point. Following a certain interpretation of the goals in question it can be held that practices set in motion by the one sabotage chances of fulfilling the other. If and how this happens has hardly been the object of more rigorous analysis.

Pub. date: December 1981	**Pages:** 63	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Congress paper	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

171 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Elisabeth Ritchey

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:

Tre forskningspolitiska alternativ inom pedagogisk teori och praktik

Three alternatives to research policy in educational theory and practice

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education
Lund, 1982
Pedagogiska uppsatser No 9
ISSN 0349-2508

Title of project:

Alternatives in educational research policy

Key words:

Philosophy of education. Research policy. Ideology. Politics.

Abstract:

From a philosophical-theoretical standpoint, one can distinguish between three basic political or ideological "currents" in the history of educational theory and practice. These can be represented by the following three policy-related alternatives to general educational research:

A. Sceptical-relativism: this is associated with a radical-anarchistic ideology ostensibly bent on tearing down social institutional frameworks. It is essentially negative in its approach, and is exemplified by the works of inter alia Ivan Illich.

B. Reformistic-pluralism: this is associated with the policy of preserving or conserving given social institutional frameworks. It is generally exemplified by the educational politics in Sweden during the 1970s', which were directed toward ad hoc reform policies.

C. Evolutionary-monism: this is associated with the progressive development of institutional frameworks in connection with the total political economy. It is exemplified by the tradition in psychology and pedagogics of such Soviet scientists as L.S. Vygotsky, A.R. Luria and A.N. Leontev.

The present research paper gives an overview of the philosophical and methodological roots of these three "traditions", and discusses their practical contents and consequences.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
April, 1982	39	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Special report...	☒ Research paper......

Research supported by:

Faculty of Social Science, University of Lund

SPPB 1976

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

172

Author:	**Inst.:**
Ulf Adamson, Ulf de Faire and Töres Theorell	National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:

Growth hormone response to psychological stress after a glucose load and its genetic determination in men with coronary heart disease

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Psychosomatic Research, Vol. 25, No. 6, pp 573-578, 1981

Title of project:

Key words:

Twin study, growth hormone, psychological stress, cardiovascular diseases, genetic factors

Abstract:

In 18 male monozygotic (MZ) and 13 male dizygotic (DZ) twin pairs, plasma growth hormone (GH) responses to a psychiatric interview preceded by an intravenous glucose tolerance test (GTT), were studied. The twin pairs had been preselected from the Swedish twin registry on the basis of at least one member in each pair having had chest pain of coronary type. The severity of ischemic heart disease, as well as the number of conflicts reported during the psychiatric interview, was estimated in each individual.

The GTT was associated with a gradual decline of the mean plasma GH. During the psychiatric interview a significant elevation of plasma GH was noticed. The intra-pair variance for this GH rise was significantly lower in the MZ than in the DZ twins. Thus, the GH response induced by psychological stress was, in part, genetically determined. The GH response was negatively correlated with the number of conflicts reported during the interview. In the series of pairs discordant with respect to previous myocardial infarction the highest GH responses were observed in the healthier twin partner.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

173

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ericson, Britta	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:

Reading Disabilities and Educational Disturbances

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Uppsala Reports on Education 11
ISBN 91-85250-59-7   ISSN 0348-3649

Title of project:

Key words:
Reading disabilities, emotional disturbances

Abstract: The aim of this study is to investigate the time sequence relationship between emotional disturbances and reading disabilities. Following logical analysis of the relationship between emotional disturbances and reading disabilities the problems mechanical reading and reading for comprehension have been treated as separate forms of reading disability. The current study is confined to mechanical reading and as such will not take up aspects of reading for comprehension in detail. Although the term 'emotional disturbed' is normally applied to individuals, it has been applied to groups in this study. In judging whether a group could be categorized as emotionally disturbed, a comparison was made with the values obtained for other groups. Consequently, the term as applied to a particular group is merely a relative measure. Teachers assessed symptoms of emotional disturbances in 607 pre-school children and in the same children in their second year at school. During both test periods, a higher percentage of boys than girls could be described as being emotionally disturbed. Mechanical reading problems were found to follow emotional disturbances in pre-school girls. A similar tendency was noted for boys and, in Grade 2, emotional disturbances and mechanical reading disabilities appear concurrently in boys but not in girls. The results obtained also indicate that emotional disturbances appear concurrently with high reading achievement scores in Grade 2 in both boys and girls, In this study it has not been possible to cover more than a few aspects of the complicated relationship between emotional disturbances and reading disabilities. Because of the design of the study, and despite methodological limitations, the results obtained point to several interesting lines of investigation for further research.

Pub. date: December 1981	**Pages:** 88	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Lars Hofstedt's Foundation, Tielman Foundation

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Agneta Forsström Claes von Hofsten	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Visually directed reaching of children with motor impairments

Bibliographic reference:

Develop. Med. Child Neurol., 1982, 24, 653-661

Title of project:
motor impairment, senso-motor, vision, reaching, MBD

Key words:
Children, Minimally brain damaged, Posture, Perceptual motor coordination

Abstract: If the role of postural fixation is to stabilize and constrain upcoming goaldirected movements, then an impaired postural fixation should affect the efficiency as well as the flexibility of such movements. A group of 38 children aged 5-11 years, with abnormal postural fixation associated with slight neurological disturbances, and a matched control group were studied when reaching for a moving object. 298 reaches from each subject group were analyzed by a technique which took into consideration the three-dimensional properties of the reaches. Acceleration profiles were analyzed and used to divide reaches into movement elements. The aiming of those elements were calculated and compared with an optimal value. The results show that relative length of approach paths are greater for the children in the clinical group than for the controls. It was also shown that the neurologically impaired children were less apt than the controls to increase the efficiency of their reaching patterns to meet the more rigorous demands of the situation. Finally the results show that the neurologically impaired child takes his less efficient motor performance into account when planning the reach, thus aiming more ahead of the target than the controls.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Medical Research Council

175

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Göransson, Kerstin	**Inst.:** ALA foundation

Title:

How the conception of reality developes

Hur förståelsen av verkligheten utvecklas

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: ALA 1982, Best.nr 29/407c

Title of project:

Intellectual handicap and intellectual aids

Key words:

Mental retardation, cognitive development

Abstract:

The intellectual handicap and its consequences for the conception of reality are described. The development of the conception of space, time, quality, quantity and cause are desribed with illustrative examples from the everyday life of the mentally retarded.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 50	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Institute of the Handicapped

SPPB 1976

176

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kylén, Gunnar	**Inst.:** ALA foundation

Title:
Intelligence capacity and intellectual handicaps
Begåvning och begåvningshandikapp

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: ALA 1981. Best. nr 39/366c

Title of project:
Intellectual handicap and intellectual aids

Key words:
Mental retardation, cognitive development

Abstract:

The report describes intelligence, intellectual development and intellectual handicap. Biological aspects on the handicap and the importance of experiences and training are described. Differences in intellectual handicaps caused by inhibition, injures and emotional distrubances are illustrated. Effects of the handicap on personality-dynamics and the person's interaction with environment are also described.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Institute for the Handicapped

SPPB 1976

177

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rönnberg, Jerker, Öhngren, Gunilla and
Nilsson, Lars-Göran

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Umeå
S-901 87 UMEÅ

Title:

Memory and hearing deficiency

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports, No. 157, 1981

Title of project:

Communication disorders among hearing handicapped

Key words:

Hearing handicapped, memory, speechreading.

Abstract:

In the present study one group of twelve deaf subjects and one group of twelve normally hearing subjects participated. The deaf subject exhibited superior recall performance for recency items in a list of visually presented words compared to the normal group. Current models of word-memory were found incapable of handling these data. This holds for other aspects of data as well, including age effects and recall order for the groups. Instead, it was argued that the notion of visual skills had the largest explanatory power.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	20	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Council for Coordination Research/ Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

178

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Öhman, A.

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Electrodermal activity and vulnerability to schizophrenia: a review

Bibliographic reference:
Biological Psychology, 12, (1981) 87-145

Title of project:

Key words:
Galvanic skin response, Schizophrenia, Literature review

Abstract:

Because electrodermal variables show consistency over time and situations, and evidence of genetic loading, it is of interest to examine such measures in adult schizophernics adn in children at risk for the disorder. Samples of adult schizophrenics are heterogeneous with regard to electrodermal activity. One group, the nonresponders, fails completely to respond to simple moderate intensity nonsignal stimuli. The other, the responders, does not differ from normals in frequency of response to nonsignal stimuli, but tends to show elevated tonic levels, and bilaterally asymmetrical and rapidly recovering response. These two groups differ in other physiological and psychological measures, and in clinical picutre. The responder pattern is predictive of poor outcome of acute schizophrenic episodes. A similar hyperactive pattern was found to differentiate children genetically at high or low risk for schizophrenia, and to predict psychiatric breakdown in the former group in Mednic and Schulsinger's original high risk study. The relationship to risk has been less evident in later studies, but similar, albeit weaker, tendencies have been reported. It is concluded that the nonresponding pattern may be secondary to a clinical picture of withdrawal and confusion, whereas the responder pattern may index vulnerability to schizophrenic episodes. On the psychological level, it is argued that this relationship is best conceptualized in attentional terms couched in information-processing language.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 58	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Norwegian Research Council for Sciences and the Humanities

179

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Göran Öst and Kenneth Hugdahl	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Acquisition of Phobias and Anxiety Response Patterns in Clinical Patients

Bibliographic reference:

Behavioral Research and Therapy, 1981, 19, 439-447

Title of project:

Key words:

phobias, three-systems model, fear

Abstract:

The ways in which phobic patients (N = 106; animal-, social- and claustrophobics) acquired their phobias were investigated in the present study. The results showed that a large majority (58%) of the patients attributed their phobias to conditioning experiences, while 17% recalled vicarious experiences, 10% instructions/information and 15% could not recall any specific onset circumstances. There was no clearcut relationship between the ways of acquisition and anxiety components (subjective, behavioral, physiological), nor did the conditioning and indirectly acquired phobias differ in severity. However, some interesting trends emerged in the data, showing that animal phobics who recalled conditioning experiences to a larger extent also responded physiologically. For patients with indirect onset experiences (for all three types of phobias) the reverse was true, i.e. they responded to a larger extent in a cognitive-subjective way, rather than with increased physiological arousal.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1981	9	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: S. Ahlenius, K. Larsson, L. Svensson, S. Hjorth, A. Carlsson, P. Lindberg, H. Wikström, D. Sanchez, L.-E. Arvidsson, U. Hacksell & J.L.G. Nilsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, Unit of Psychobiology and Dept. of Pharmacology, Univ. of Göteborg, Box 14158, S-400 20 Göteborg(et al)

Title:

Effects of a New Type of 5-HT Receptor Agonist on Male Rat Sexual Behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior 1981, 15, 785-792

Title of project:

Key words: Male rat; Sexual behavior; 5-Hydroxytrytamine; Catecholamines; 8-OMe-DPAT; 8-OH-DPAT

Abstract:

8-Methoxy-2-(di-n-propylamino) tetralin (8-OMe-DPAT) and 8-hydroxy--2-(di-n-propylamino) tetralin (8-OH-DPAT) are two new drugs exerting selective actions on brain 5-HT neurotransmission. In the present experiments we have investigated the effects of these two drugs on male rat sexual behavior. It was found that both drugs reduce the number of intromissions preceding ejaculation and shorten the ejaculation latency. These effects are extremely pronounced and several animals ejaculate at the first intromission. In addition 8-OH-DPAT produced a slight reduction of the post-ejaculatory interval. There were no significant effects on latency to initiate copulation or in the number of mounts preceding ejaculation. Finally, sexual behavior was partly or completely restored in castrated male rats after injection with 8-OMe-DPAT or 8-OH-DPAT.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 8	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Humanities and Social Sciences Research Council (F203/79 and 1413/77), Ake Wiberg Foundation, Magn. Bergval Foundation, AB Hässle, AB Astra & Swedish Board for Technical Dev

181

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Archer, T., Cotic, T., & Järbe, T.U.C

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Attenuation of the context effect and lack of US-preexposure effect in taste-aversion learning following treatment with DSP4, the selective noradrenaline neurotoxin.

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 309, 1981.

Title of project:

Stimulus properties of drugs

Key words:

Aversion conditioning, Taste stimulation, Norepinephrine, Rats

Abstract: The effect of varying the exteroceptive context and the US-preexposure effect were studied two weeks after DSP4 adminitration in three experiments. In Experiment 1, control and DSP4 treated rats were given paired and lithium chloride. During extinction trials, half the control and half the DSP4 rats received sacchari in "noisy" bottles while the other half received saccharin in"silanet" bottles. Saccharin preference tests were given to all groups in the presence of the "noisy" bottles. Reinstatement of the conditioning context ("noisy" bottle) resulted in a stronger aversion in the case where a different context ("silent" bottle) was attenuated in the DSP4 condition. Experiment 2 indicated that rats treated with desipramine, a selcetive noradrenaline (NA) uptake inhibitor, prior to DSP4, the selective NA neurotoxin, displayed a greater "context effect" than DSP4 treated rats. In Experiment 3, lithium chloride was administered with or without "noisy" bottle presentation in a first conditioning trial and the saccharin + "noisy" bottle compound was paired with lithium chloride on two subsequent conditioning trials. The absence of the "noisy" bottle stimulus during the initial conditioning phase resulted in a much attenuated saccharin aversion following subsequent compound conditioning in the control condition; no such attenuation was obtained in the DSP4 condition. Postdecapitation reflex, and dopamin-β-hydroxylase and noradrenaline uptake data confirm the NA-depletions in DSP4, but not in control rats nor in rats treated with desipramine 30 min before DSP4 (DMI + DSP4). A role for noradrenaline in attentional processes seems to be supported by these results.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1981	25	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences
Astra, Södertälje

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

182

Author: C. Beyer, E. Canchola & K. Larsson	**Inst.:** Centro de Investigación en Reproducción Animal, Inst. Mexicano de Seguro Social, Mexico 73, D.F. (A.P. 73-032)

Title:

Facilitation of Lordosis Behavior in the Ovariectomized Estrogen Primed Rat by Dibutyryl cAMP.

Bibliographic reference:

Physiology & Behavior 1981, 26, 249-251.

Title of project:

Key words:

Sexual behavior * cAMP and lordosis * Cellular mechanisms in sexual behavior

Abstract:

The effect of systemic administration of various dosages of db cAMP (0.5, 1, 2, 8 and 16 mg) on the sexual behavior of ovariectomized estrogen primed rats ($2\mu g$ of EB administered 44 hours before dibutyryl cAMP) was studied. All but the low dose of db cAMP elicited lordosis in at least 50% of the rats. The response to db cAMP varied greatly among subjects. No dose response relationship was observed within the dose range of db cAMP employed. Theophylline (10 mg) administered simultaneously to db cAMP increased and prolonged the action of the nucleotide. Bilateral infusion of $50\mu g$ of db cAMP into the medial preoptic area of estrogen primed rats elicited lordosis behavior in four out of eight animals. Dibutyryl cAMP did not produce sequential inhibition. The results suggest that a rise in the intracellular level of cAMP is involved in the hormone facilitation of sexual behavior in estrogen primed rats.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 3	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: C. Beyer, L. Contreras, G. Morali & K. Larsson

Inst.: Sección de Neuroendocrinologia, Inst. Mexicano del Seguro Social, Apartado Postal 73-032, México 73 D.F.

Title:

Effects of Castration and Sex Steroid Treatment on the Motor Copulatory Pattern of the Rat

Bibliographic reference:

Physiology & Behavior 1981, 27, 727-730

Title of project:

Key words: Rat copulatory pattern; Sex steroids; Castration and copulation; Hormonal control of mating

Abstract:

The effect of castration and sex steroid (testosterone propionate, TP or estradiol benzoate, EB) treatment on the motor copulatory pattern was studied by an accelerometric technique in 14 male Wistar rats. This technique allows precise measurements of the following parameters: (a) duration of mounts (M), intromissions (I) and ejaculations (E); (b) thrusting frequency, and (c) amplitude of pelvic movements. Analysis of the signals generated during M, I or E, allows clear differentiation among the three behavioral patterns. Castration abolished sexual activity in most of our rats. The motor copulatory pattern was analyzed in four castrated rats, which continued to display sexual behavior for some time after castration. Castration did not alter thrusting frequency nor vigor of mounting. Duration of M, but not that of I or E, was prolonged by castration. TP (5 mg/day) restored sexual behavior to precastration levels in all 6 TP-treated rats. The motor copulatory pattern of the TP-treated rats was similar to that of intact rats. EB treated (5µg or 50 µg/day) induced mounting in 6 out of 7 subjects, but only two rats ejaculated once. EB failed to restore M duration to precastration levels and increased the frequency of pelvic thrusting above control values. Present results suggest that estrogen in large dosages exerts subtle effects on the motor copulatory pattern of the rat.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Collins, A., Hanson, U., Eneroth, P., Hagenfeldt, K., Lundberg, U. & Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.:
Dept of Psychiatry & Psychology, KI
University of Stockholm
S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysiological Stress Responses in Postmenopausal Women Before and After Hormonal Replacement Therapy.

Bibliographic reference:

Human Neurobiology, 1982. 1, 153-159

Title of project:

Psychobiological stress research

Key words:

Postmenopausal symptoms, hormonal replacement therapy, psychophysiological stress responses, steroid-catecholamine interaction

Abstract:

Seventeen females with a history of hot flushes, perspiration, and amenorrhea of at least 6 months´ duration, and a serum FSH level exceeding 40 IU/l entered a cyclic treatment with 17 β-estradiol and estriol combined with norethisteron (Trisekvens, Novo). Each patient took part in three experimental sessions, six weeks apart, in which stress was induced by mental performance tests. To permit separation of treatment and habituation effects the patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups, Group 1 starting therapy after the first, Group 2 after the second session.
Treatment eliminated hot flushes and perspiration and reduced serum FSH levels without causing changes in blood pressure or heart rate.
There was no correlation between hormonal treatment and excretion of catecholamines during stress.
Testosterone and androstenedione serum levels remained unchanged during therapy.
Self-reports showed that tiredness, headache, tension and anxiety were significantly reduced following treatment.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1982	7	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No 997), the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Stockholm

185

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T. U. C.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Discriminability and procedure: Effects of CNS stimulants.

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, no. 305. 1981.

Title of project:
Stimulus properties of drugs

Key words:
Rats, Discrimination learning, CNS affecting drugs, Amphetamine, Cocaine

Abstract:
Rats were required to discriminate between central nervous system (CNS) stimulant drugs (cocaine and amphetamine) and saline. Experiments with cocaine involved two types of T-mazes. In one maze the incentive was escape from shock, in the other procedure the incentive was food. Cocaine discrimination occurred slowly or not at all in the shock-escape maze but fairly rapidly in the maze motivated by food and avoidance of shock. D-amphetamine was slowly discriminated in the T-maze, shock escape procedure. These data raise the question whether a single training procedure can be used to compare the discriminability of different classes of drugs.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Socail Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C., Hiltunen, A.J., Swedberg, M.B.D.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala Sweden

Title:

Ethanol as a Discriminative Stimulus: Effects of Cyanamide

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No 310, 1981

Title of project:

Stimulus properties of drugs

Key words:
Ethanol stimulus -- acetaldehyde -- cyanamide -- chlormethiazole -- interaction -- gerbils

Abstract: Two groups of gerbils were trained to discriminate between either 1) 2 g/kg of ethanol (ETOH) and saline or 2) 2 g/kg of ETOH and 1 g/kg of ETOH. Acetaldehyde and a combination of cyanamide, and aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitor, plus ETOH were tested to determine id augmented levels of acetaldehyde would enhance ETOH-like responding. The CNS depressant drug chlormethiazole (CMZ) was also tested, both separately and in combination with ETOH. The effects of ETOH and acetaldehyde were also tested in an open-field (O-F). Some effect of acetaldehyde (ED_{50}=160 mg/kg) was observed in the group trained to discriminate between saline and 2 g/kg of ETOH (ED_{50}=800 mg/kg) whereas the maximum percentage of ETOH (2 g/kg) choices were 14.3% in the other group. Cyanamide (50 mg/kg) given prior to 1 g/kg of ETOH did not markedly change the amount of ETOH (2 g/kg) appropriate choices increased after testing combinations of CMZ and ETOH as compared to when either drug was tested separately. ETOH stimulated ambulation (horizontal locomotor activity) whereas acetaldehyde resulted in a dose related decrease of all the behavior recorded in the O-F test. The major conclusions from these studies are that the behavioral pharmacology of acetaldehyde and ETOH differs and that acetaldehyde plays a limited role in the discriminative stimulus effects of ethanol in gerbils.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 32	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

187

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, T.U.C., Laaksonen, T., Svensson, R.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Influence of external stimulus conditions upon internal drug stimulus control

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 319, 1982

Title of project:
Stimulus properties of drugs

Key words:
Rats, Discrimination learning, Drugs

Abstract:

Rats were trained in a spatial T-maze discrimination task either in a drugged (D) or in a non-drugged (N) state. Either of two external discriminative stimulus sets (light vs. complete darkness) was consistently associated with the D- or N-state. When tested in the presence of the external stimulus previously associated with training in the D-state, the animals were more sensitive to low pentobarbital doses as compared to testing in the external stimulus condition previously associated with the N-state. The data favor a stimulus formulation of drug discrimination learning.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Järbe, T. U. C. & Swedberg, M. D. B.	Department of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Differences in the stimulus effects of CNS depressant substances as evidence by drug vs. drug discrimination techniques

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica. 1981, 49. Suppl. 4, Abstract No. 45.

Title of project:
Stimulus properites of drugs

Key words:
Discrimination learning, Drugs, CNS affecting drugs, Gerbils

Abstract: When animals have been trained to discriminate between the effects of central nervous system (CNS) depressant drug and its vehicle, the animals mostly make drug appropriate responses also when tested by substitution with other CNS depressant drugs. Such tests indicate communalities in the stimulus effects of CNS depressant drugs. However, this does not necessarily mean that the sitmuli thus induced are identical. To demonstrate stimulus identity it is necessary to show that drug discriminative control does not develop when explicitly training animals to perform equicalent though incompatible responses on the basis of two drugs, using doses of comparable stimulus intensity. The purpose of the present studies was to examine if gerbils could be trained to discriminate between the stimulus effects of two different doses of the same compound in a two-choice, T-maze task. The drugs investigated were chlormethiazole (CMZ), chlordiazepoxide (CDP), ethanol (ETOH) and, pentobarbital (P-barb.). In conclusion, the studies indcate that the discriminative stimulus effects induced by CMZ, CDP, ETOH and P-barb can be differentiated from one another in spite of the fact that cross-generalixation often is seen within this group of compounds. Thus these CNS depressant drugs have effects in common but in selected aspects they are different and these differences can be established as discriminative cues to control a differential response pattern in animals.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981		☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

189

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Svensson & Sven Ahlenius	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Box 14158, S-400 20 Gbg

Title:

Functional Importance of Nucleus Accumbens Noradrenaline in the Rat.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica 1982, 50, 22- 24

Title of project:

Key words: Dopamine; Noradrenaline; Nucleus accumbens; Locomotor activity; Rat.

Abstract:

L-Noradrenaline·Hcl (L-NA), D-noradrenaline·Hcl (D-NA) and dopamine·Hcl (DA) were locally applied in the nucleus accumbens of awake rats. When the animals were observed in a dark open field arena it was found that low doses of L-NA or DA produced suppression of ambulatory activity followed by an increase in the activity at higher doses. L-NA was more potent than DA in producing these effects and about 4 times higher doses of DA were required to produced the same effect. D-NA was not without effects but was less efficient than DA.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 3	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Humanities and Social Sciences Research Council F203/79 and Åke Wiberg Foundation.

SPPB 1976

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Forsman, L.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychiatry & Psychology, KI University of Stockholm S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:

Consistency in catecholamine excretion in laboratory and natural settings: correlational and variance components analyses.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1982, 23, 99-106.

Title of project:

Psychobiological stress research

Key words:

Adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion, Inter- and intraindividual consistency, Hierarchical cluster analysis, Variance components, Situation similarity.

Abstract:

Data from 20 healthy male subjects were used to evaluate the consistency in catecholamine excretion in both laboratory and natural situations during approximately a 48-hr period. Correlational analyses showed high interindividual consistency in adrenaline excretion under laboratory conditions regardless of degree and kind of activity and of the interval at which measures were taken. In non-standardized natural situations the consistency was low. For noradrenaline the pattern was less regular. Analysis of variance components showed that absolute consistency was high in both amines in situations with similar activity content and low activity level. It was found that the more similar the situations the more of variation in catecholamine excretion was due to interindividual differences and the more dissimilar the situations the more of the variation was due to interaction. It is concluded that the degree of consistency in catecholamine excretion varies with situational characteristics.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 8	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

191 **ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH**

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Dept of Psychiatry & Psychology, KI University of Stockholm S-106 91 Stockholm

Title:

Challenge-control interaction as reflected in sympathetic-adrenal and pituitary-adrenal functions: comparison between the sexes.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1982, 23, Suppl. 1.

Title of project:

Psychobiological stress research

Key words:

Cortisol, catecholamines, sex difference, psychosocial stress

Abstract:

The relative sensitivity of the sympathetic-adrenal and the pituitary-adrenal systems to different psychosocial demands is considered on the basis of experimental data. It is concluded that positive and negative aspects of psychological arousal ("effort" and "distress") are differentially associated with the activity of each of the two systems, effort being related to catecholamine secretion, distress to cortisol secretion. Data are presented to show that personal control is an important modulating factor, which tends to reduce the negative and enhance the positive aspects of arousal, thereby changing the balance between sympathetic-adrenal and pituitary-adrenal activity. The neuroendocrine pattern is the same for males and females. There is, however, a consistent sex difference in that females are less prone than males to respond to achievement demands by increased catecholamine secretion. The relative influence of biological and genetic factors is discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

192

Author:

Johansson, G.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
106 91 Stockholm

Title:

Individual control in a repetitive task: effects on performance, effort, and physiological arousal.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1981, No. 579.

Title of project:

Stress in working life

Key words:
Control over work pace, Stress, Effort, Catecholamine excretion

Abstract:

Two groups of 15 subjects each performed a repetitive but complex choice-reaction task for 3 hr. One group was allowed to regulate their work tempo while in the other, each S's pace was pre-set according to the tempo chosen by a matched mate in the first group. Although the actual work tempo was identical, the paced-tempo group reported considerably stronger subjective effort and stress, especially at the end of the 3-hr period. They felt more alert and rushed and their higher level of subjective arousal was parallelled by a non-significant but consistent elevation of urinary catecholamine levels. In the free-tempo group, physiological arousal was higher in individuals high on the Rotter I-E scale than in "internals".

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
Dec. 1981	15	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49).

193

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
K. Larsson & C. Beyer

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Univ. of Göteborg and
Univ. Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico

Title:

Sex Steroid Hormones and Sexual Behavior

Bibliographic reference:

In: Steroid Hormone Regulation of the Brain (Eds. Kjell Fuxe et al.)
Pergamon Press Oxford and New York 1981, pp. 279-291.

(Symposium Steroid Hormone Regulation, Stockholm, Oct. 27-28, 1980)

Title of project:

Key words: Sexual behavior; steroid hormones; androgen; estrogen; cAMP and lordosis; cellular mechanisms in sexual behavior; temporal patterns of copulation; motor copulatory patterns; rat; rabbit

Abstract:

Mechanisms are reviewed by which sex steroids may control the sexual behavior in rodents. It is shown that distinct components can be recognized in the sexual behavior, each with their own threshold of activation, an arrangement that facilitates a sequential action of a specific sex steroid on the responses composing the mating pattern; that the major sex steroids, especially testosterone, not only act as such but also through their metabolites thereby exerting a diversified action on the various neuronal systems subserving the sexual behavior; and, finally that on a cellular level, different mechanisms are available to mediate the action of sex steroids on the behavior.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Res. in the Humanities & Social Sci. F209/79

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
K. Larsson, F. Dessi-Fulgheri &
C. Lupo

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology,
Unit of Psychobiology, Univ.
of Göteborg, Box 14158,
S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Social Stimuli Modify the Neuroendocrine Activity through Olfactory Cues in the Male Rat

Bibliographic reference:

In: Olfaction and Endocrine Regulation (W. Breipohl Ed.), Proceedings of a symposium organized by ECRO, Essen, Oct. 11-15, 1981. London: IRL Press 1982. Pp 51-62.

Title of project:

Key words:

Sexual stimulation; Brain testosterone metabolism;
Testosterone; Estradiol.

Abstract: Male rats reared with females since weaning show as adults elevated plasma testosterone (T) and estradiol (E_2) levels compared to rats reared single. In vitro studies of brain tissue show that these rats also exhibit a lowered rate of conversion of T to E_2 and other steroid metabolites. Evidence is reviewed suggesting that some of these changes might be induced by olfactory-gustatory stimuli, associated with the female. Thus exposure of male rats between 25 and 60 days of age to soiled shaving from cages containing females results in increased plasma T and E_2 concentrations and a lowered rate of conversion of T to E_2 and dihydrotestosterone. Anosmia induced by removal of the olfactory epithelium diminishes or abolishes these effects of invironmental stimulation. Further studies aimed at investigating the duration of the effects of hetero-sexual stimulation have indicated elevation of plasma T levels lasting over a 30-day period, the duration varying with the intensity of the stimulation. The results obtained rise questions about the necessary conditions for the effects obtained, and the physiological mechanisms mediating them.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

PHYSIOLOGY. HEALTH

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

195

Author: Maud Kilito	**Inst.:** Psykologiska enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Missbrukare vid en psykiatrisk jourmottagning - problem, åtgärder, vårdkonsumtion och psykosocial situation.

Addicts at a psychiatric emergency unit - problems, care and psychosocial situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Utvärdering av öppna psykiatriska vårdformer
Evaluation of community psychiatry

Key words:

addicts, emergency unit, psychosocial factors

Abstract:

In a follow-up investigation of a sample of addicts at Ulleråker hospital during the period 1978 - 1980 156 individuals were studied through records and 10 persons were interviewed. Different subgroups were compared concerning amount of care.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	56	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Delegationen för Social Forskning (Socialstyrelsen)

PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

196

Author: Alexandersson, Claes	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Utbildningseffekter - ett exempel på innehållsrelaterad kvalitativ beskrivning
(Effects of education - an example of content-based qualitative description)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1981:05
(Reports from the Department of Education, University of Göteborg, 1981:05)
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:

Deltagarnas kunskaper och erfarenheter som resurs i vuxenutbildning
(Students' knowledge and experience as resource in adult education)

Key words:

Evaluation, Qualitative, Descriptive

Abstract:

The report argues that, from a pedagogical point of view, educational effects should be described in terms which are content-based. This requires a system of description which can encompass the individual variation in relation to a specific content. It is argued that this requirement can be met by descriptions of qualitatively different conceptions of a phenomenon.
The example discussed concerns adult students' conceptions of the causes of starvation. They were interviewed prior to and subsequent to a one-term course at the upper-secondary level in civics (samhällskunskap). Three conceptions emerged from the qualitative analysis:
A. Starvation is a manifestation of powerlessness
B. Starvation is due to there being, for different reasons, an insufficient supply of food
C. Starvation is due to there being, for different reasons, too many people.
Two-thirds of the students held the same conception on both occasions. The remaining third moved from B or C to A. Thus, in content-based terms, the educational effect could be described as a tendency to perceive starvation as a matter of power rather than as a matter of food.
Finally, the content-based approach adopted provides a sound basis for a more general implication of these findings, namely that educational effects might be viewed in terms of the adoption of students of increasingly inclusive models of explanation.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

SPPB 1976

197

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Egil Andersson

Inst.:
Inst. för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Box 1010, 431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title:

Samverkan mellan föräldrar, förskola och skola

Cooperation between parents, pre-school and primary school

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Forskningsrapport nr 103
ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:
ProblemOrienteradSamverkanLärareEleverFöräldrar POSLEF 5
Problem Oriented Cooperation between Teachers, Pupils and Parents

Key words:
Cooperation, parents, pre-school, primary school

Abstract:
The first part of the report presents a short summary of regulations and recommendations concerning the cooperation between pre-school - primary school - parents. Questionnaries were administered to about 500 parents whose children just had begun their first year in primary school. Three areas with different social structure and different contactroutines were selected. The participation was 70 percent.
Some results:
According to the parents the preschool ought to give the pupils social training and prepare them for primary school in basic subjects; the main purpose of the primary school is to teach them basic subjects.
25 percent of the parents say that their opportunities to influence their children´s school situation are almost non-existing.
The introductory meeting ought to be held in the actual school buildings and in the term before the child starts its first year in primary school, preferably together with the whole family.
These introductory meetings are usually well frequented and are appreciated, but more than 30 percent of the parents want more information.

Pub. date: March 1981	**Pages:** 47 + app.	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Swedish Board of Education

198

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Arborelius-Gralvik, Elisabeth

Inst.:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lunds universitet

Title:
THE REACTIONS OF WORKING CLASS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARENTS TO PARENTAL EDUCATION. An evaluation of group activity at a child care centre.
VAD TYCKER ARBETARKLASS OCH MELLANSKIKT OM FÖRÄLDRAUTBILDNING? Utvärdering av gruppbesök vid en barnavårdscentral med avseende på föräldrarnas yrkestillhörighet.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lunds universitet

Pedagogiska rapporter 1981:24

Title of project:

Key words:
Parental education, Child welfare, Middle class, Working class

Abstract:

Problem: Parental group activity at child care centres has been critized as benefiting middle class parents more than parents belonging to the working class.

Investigation: 15 couples of each kind partaking in parental education in groups were interviewed in their homes. Middle class parents proved to feel more at ease in the group situation than working class parents: they talked more freely, felt less controlled and better at home at the child care centre. The nurse was preferred as group leader by the parents irrespective of social stratum, and both groups wanted her to give some structure to the activity, middle class parents yet wishing somewhat more space for initiatives of their own. Working class parents would rather talk about "what there is to learn", whereas middle class parents regarded feelings and experience as topics of equal importance.

Conclusion: Both working class parents and middle class parents profit by parental education in groups given within the regular child welfare programme and led and structured by the nurse. If the group activity is less structured, however, or stresses feelings and experience, middle class parents will be favoured.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
May 1981	63	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

199

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gudrun Balke-Aurell	**Inst.:** Department of Education, University of Göteborg

Title:
Changes in ability as related to educational and occupational experience

Bibliographic reference:
ACTA UNIVARESITATIS GOTHOBURGENSIS; Department of Education, University of Göteborg; 1982; ISBN: 917346-107-5

Title of project:
Individualstatistikprojektet (The Individual Statistics Project) and the LING project

Key words: Adolescent development, analysis of covariance, change scores, educational experience, environmental influence, followup studies, individual differences, intellectual development, LISREL, prediction, regression analysis.

Abstract:

Two ten per cent random samples of Swedish males born in 1948 and 1953 are followed from 13 to 18 years of age. By the method of canonical correlation one general intelligence (*g*) factor and one bipolar factor measuring verbal/reasoning ability contrasted to spatial/technical (*v-s*) are extracted from the initial and final test scores. The changes in intelligence are analyzed by the methods of simple and multiple regression analyses and by the LISREL method. The changes are related to level and type of education passed and to type of occupation held.

The *g* factor is found to change according to educational level. The *v-s* factor is shown to be influenced by verbal and technical types of education and, to some extent, by corresponding types of occupation. There seems to be a difference between the two types of group intelligence factors: the verbal factor is more comprehensive than the spatial/technical and is affected by all types of higher education. The spatial/technical factor is more restricted and is improved for those attending that sort of education only.

Pub. date: March, 1982	**Pages:** 203	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund, the National Board of Education, the National Central Bureau of Statistics, the National Institute of Military Psychology, Gothenburg Universities' Computing Centre.

SPPB 1976

200

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lasse Eriksson Lisbeth Flising Gunni Kärrby	**Inst.:** Inst. för praktisk pedagogik Göteborgs universitet Box 1010, 431 26 Mölndal

Title: Föräldrars attityder till skola och samverkan
Parents´ attitudes to the school and cooperation

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik, Box 1010, 431 26 Mölndal
Rapport nr 112 1981

Title of project:
POSLEF (Problem oriented cooperation between teachers, pupils and parents

Key words: Cooperation parents primary school home-school

Abstract: 525 parents in a suburban school district of Göteborg, Sweden, were given a questionaire containing 48 questions measuring 1) social background, 2) amount and kind of contact with the child's school, 3) attitudes to the school and 4) attitudes to cooperation. About 80% of the parents filled out the questionaire. The pupils were in classes 1-6. A higher percentage than average of the parents belonged to the working class. In about 30 % of the families one or both of the parents had a foreign background. The data were computerized. Total frequencies are reported in this study. Most questions were structured. A number of alternatives were given. Rank orders were obtained on some questions.
Percentages of parents who have different kinds of contact with the school, what personnel in school is being contacted and for what reasons are reported. On some questions fathers and mothers are separated.
Attitudes to school comprise questions such as importance of education, main functions of school in society, etc. What influence should parents have in different areas in school, what kind of influence, etc are measured in different questions.
Om theoreticl assumptions working class parents are assumed to have different values as to the importance of schooling and take less part in cooperative activities compred to middle class parents. The results show that the working class parents in the studied sample have a high degree of involvement in school matters.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 86	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

201

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Granström, Per-Olof
Johansson, Martin

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:
Försöksverksamheten med kombination av gymnasieskolstudier och elitidrott
Idrottselevernas situation och utbildningsresultat

Experimental work with a combination of secondary school studies and athletics
The situation and school performance of the students

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 101

ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Försöksverksamheten med idrott och studier i gymnasieskolan
Evaluation of an experimental work with a Combination of Secondary School Studies and Athletics

Key words:
Evaluation, Athletics, School

Abstract:

Regarding the general study situation of the athletes the work for the students on the two-year occupational lines is not so hard as for the students on the other lines. Two thirds of the students experience less competition in sports than in their studies. The competition in their studies is felt to be more negative than the one experienced in sports. Most students also like the place where they go to school.

The school-leaving quota is lower for these students on all lines than for a national standard group of students at the upper secondary school. The tree-year lines have the lowest school-learning quota. The comparisons of marks indicate that students on three-year lines have a lower standard than their class-mates regarding leaving certificates but that the students on two-year lines keep up or raise their marks. Two thirds of the students on three-year lines are content with their sports results. Somewhat fewer students on the two-year lines are of the same opinion.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1981	38	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education
The Swedish Sports Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ola Halldén	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm

Title: Elevernas tolkning av skoluppgiften. En beskrivning av elevers förhållningssätt till lärares frågor

(Pupil Interpretation of a Learning Task. A Description of Pupils' Strategies for Coping with Teachers' Assignments)

(With a summary in English)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Univ. 1982

ISBN 91-7146-401-8

Title of project:
Elevaktivitet och samverkan
(Pupil activity and cooperation)

Key words:
learning activity, learning strategies, learning goals, cognitive psychology, Upper Secondary School

Abstract: The chief aim is to describe school tasks from the pupil's point of view. Descriptions are made of pupils' activities related to the task given by the teacher. Ten pupils are described. A discussion of the concept of activity as used in cognitive psychology forms the theoretical basis for the study. Activity is described as a mode of thinking about phenomena and it is assumed to have an assimilative and an accommodative aspect. Observations are made with tape recorder and field notes. The teachers and a number of pupils are interviewed. The pupils have two types of goals for their activities; procedure-related goals, i.e. how to do things, and subject-related goals, i.e. what they are supposed to do. The pupils' difficulties in dealing with subject-related goals are discussed in terms of their in-going frames of reference or alternate frameworks. These frames of reference influence the pupils' interpretation of the learning task in various ways. Not only can they make it difficult to interpret a phenomenon, but they can also make the whole of a question incomprehensible, uninteresting and pointless. Finally, the pupils engaged in subject-related goals are discussed in terms of what kind of strategies they use in working towards their goals. Three types of strategies are delineated and analysed: an assimilative, an accommodative and an active strategy. It is usual to emphasize the importance of assimilative processes in learning situations. Here it is maintained that for learning to occur in a specific situation initiated by the teacher, a balance between assimilative ans accommodative processes is necessary.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1982	160	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Leif Lybeck	**Inst.:** Department of Education, University of Göteborg

Title: Arkimedes i klassen. En ämnespedagogisk berättelse.
Archimedes in the classroom. A subject educational narrative.

Bibliographic reference:
Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences. No. 37.
Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis. Göteborg, 1981.

Title of project: Funktionsbegreppet inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga ämnen (Gymnasieskolan) - The Concept of Function in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences (The integrated upper secondary school) (FMN-project)

Key words: Education, Mathematics and Science Education, Theory of Science, Methodology, Subject Education Narrative, Conceptions of Mathematical and Physical Concepts, Cognitive Processes, Learning, Teaching, Classroom-based Research, Method Piloting

Abstract: This study presents an autonomous research field in subject education elaborated at Göteborg. The generation of data and the analysis of data is discussed. The data-base involves mainly: (a) individual interviews with students from experimental and control classes (the natural science and the technology lines of the upper integrated secondary school, grade 10, ages 16-17, and; (b) continuous recordings of the factual teaching of physics in the experimental classes. In this work (a) and part of (b) are treated.

The qualitative analysis of the data (a) gives the outcome spaces of the concept density, and the concepts of proportion and proportionality. A part of an outcome space fo the Archimedes' principle as well as parts of the outcome spaces of the students' conceptions of the concepts of function and variable are given.

The notion "subject educational narrative" is used for the results of the applied research method in analysing and describing learning and teaching phenomena in the classroom and the physics laboratory. The outcome spaces are used as instruments of analysis. Examples are given of deep-level and surface level as well as atomistic and holistic approaches during learning and teaching. A phenomenon labeled "method piloting" is demonstrated.

The empirical results are discussed and a synthesis including research results from other disciplines is carried out. A model of subject educational problem field is used in integrating the concept formation on three levels.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 286	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education, Sweden

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

204

Author:
Leif Lybeck

Inst.:
Department of Education,
University of Göteborg

Title:
Reflektioner över innehållsrelaterad pedagogisk och ämnesmetodisk begreppsbildning och kunskapsutveckling.

Reflections on subject educational development of concepts and knowledge.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, Göteborg
1981:08
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project: Funktionsbegreppet inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga Ämnen (Gymnasieskolan) - The Concept of Function in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences;The integrated upper secondary school. (FMN-project)

Key words: Mathematics and Science Education, Education, Theory of Science, Methodology, Criteria of Knowledge Production.

Abstract:

Research results using clinical interviews and qualitative analysis of the subjects' responses are compared with results using paper and pen-tests as well as interviews.

Problems of validity and reliability are discussed based on the comparison. Criteria of progress of the knowledge production are established.

The reasons for ending up with different results using the same items are explained with different views and paradigmas held by the various research groups.

Pub. date: 1981

Pages: 24

☒ Swedish
☐ English
☐ ....

☐ Final report
☒ Progress report
☐ ....

☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education, Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Palmér, Rikard

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
A Longitudinal Study of the Social Adjustment of Mentally Retarded Adults in Sweden.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Uppsala Reports on Education 14, Uppsala 1981
ISBN 91-85250-65-1   ISSN 0348-3649

Title of project:
Mentally Retarded Adults in Swedish Society.

Key words:
Mentally Retarded Adults; Social Adjustment; Longitudinal Study.

Abstract:
The project is a follow-up of investigations carried out between 1966 and 1974 and described in Palmér: Prediction of Work Performance and Work Adjustment in Mentally Retarded Adults, 1974.
Eighty mentally retarded men and women, who were at that time participating in an intensive and prolonged habilitation programme run by the ALA Foundation of the Swedish Association for Mentally Retarded Children, underwent detailed educational-psychological and medical investigation. The aim of the follow-up project is to obtain by means of up-to-date observations, tests and interviews as clear and differentiated a picture as possible of the present social adjustment of the participants, now aged between 30 and 40. This picture will subsequently be related to development data compiled previously, including apart from the results of the survey mentioned above, information concerning participants' early childhood environment, basic schooling, vocational training and education, and work experience. It is anticipated that in the long term the results will shed light on the possibilities existing in Swedish society for the acceptance and integration of mentally retarded men and women, with particular emphasis on the role that can be playd by special habilitation efforts of the kind made by the ALA Foundation.

Pub. date: May 1982	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex. arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council of Humanistics and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lennart Svensson

Inst.:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet
Box 1010 S-431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title:

THE CONCEPT OF STUDY SKILL(S)

Paper presented at the Sixth International Conference on Improving University Teaching. Lausanne, Switzerland, July 9-12, 1980.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen,
Göteborgs universitet
1981:01

Title of project:

Studiefärdighet i mekanik (Study Skill in Mechanics)

Key words:

Study skill, study activity, academic success, research approach, conceptual analysis

Abstract: The term study skill is commonly used in its plural form to refer to study habits, study methods and study techniques assumed to be related to academic success. Within the tradition of prediction of academic success the skills have been seen as one more predictor of success. Within the field of teaching and training they have been seen as something that might be trained to improve study activities and academic success. However, the relation between the study skills refered to and academic success is problematic. There is an inconsistency as to the meaning given to the term. The inconsistency involves unclarity of reference as well as a category mistake in thinking; taking a relation that holds between the whole study activity and academic success (the outcome) to hold for parts or aspects of the activity.

The conceptual analysis presented in this report has its background in earlier empirical work carried out by the author. In this work the term study skill was used to denote a field of inquiry or a group of phenomena. The basis for the meaning given to the term was the understanding of the common meaning of *skill* modified by the word study. The term skill refers to the activity by which a task is performed. Further it refers to the quality of that activity. *Study skill* denotes the whole activity in relation to a study task considered form the point of view of its quality. The problem of research then is to describe study activities as to their qualities in relation to the outcome of learning

The suggested meaning solves the problem of inconsistency of the questionned meaning of the term and may also have an integrative function.

Pub. date: 1981:01	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Wiechel, Anita	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Olika personalgruppers åsikter om barn i förskola och på lågstadium.

/Opinions of different staff groups about children in pre-school and primary school./

Bibliographic reference:
LiberLäromedel
Lund, 1981
STUDIA PSYCHOLOGICA ET PAEDAGOGICA, No. 56
ISSN 0346-5926

Title of project:

Förskola och lågstadium i samverkan.
/Co-operation between pre-school and primary school./

Key words:
Co-operation, handicapped children, pre-school, primary school, problem children, school start, special education, teacher attitudes

Abstract:

This work contains an account of two investigations made in connection with a project entitled "Co-operation between pre-school and primary school". The main aim of the project was to examine conditions that might promote continuity for children when they transfer from pre-school to primary school at the age of seven. In both investigations interviews have been used.

The first study contains:

1. Objectives of primary school teachers connected with the school start and what they consider to be characteristic of children who they consider find it difficult and easy respectively to adjust to school life.
2. Primary school teachers' opinions concerning adjustment to school for children who participated in an experiment in co-operation between pre-school and primary school as opposed to the adjustment shown by children who did not take part in this experiment.
3. What significance primary school teachers consider general pre-school will have for adjustment to school and for instruction given at primary school.

The second study contains:

1. What pre-school teachers, primary school teachers, pre-school teams (psychologists and welfare officers) and school psychologists mean by the official definition in Sweden of "children in special need of support and stimulation".
2. How many children in one and the same group of pupils were considered by pre-school teachers, primary teachers and school psychologists to be "children with special needs" and how these groups of staff discribe such children.
3. Measures undertaken by pre-school and primary school on behalf of such children.
4. Opinions of pre-school teachers, pre-school teams and school psychologists concerning their working conditions and available opportunities of giving special support and stimulation and, furthermore, the importance they attach to collaboration between pre-school and primary school in this connection.

Pub. date: 1981 October	**Pages:** 234 + appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

PSYCHOMETRICS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagekull, Berit	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Measurement of Behavioral Differences in Infancy

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Abstracts of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Social Sciences 26.

Title of project:
The relation between behavioral style and habituation of the orienting response: A developmental study of individual differences

Key words:
Questionnaire, Observation methods, Personality traits, Infants, Test validity, Statistical reliability

Abstract: Theoretical and methodological questions in the infant temperament/behavioral style research area were investigated in a series of studies. Two questionnaires were developed, covering infant behaviors during the age periods of 3 to 10 months and 11 to 15 months, respectively. The questionnaires were answered by parents of infants in the relevant ages (N=791 and N=357). By means of factor analysis, the dimensional structures of infant behavioral differences in different age groups were established. The same seven dimensions, accounting for one third of the total behavioral variance, were found to be applicable during the whole age period studied. Scales were developed as measures of six of the dimensions, named Intensity/Activity, Regularity, Approach-Withdrawal, Sensory Sensitivity, Attentiveness, and Manageability. Investigation of individual stability over a nine month interval yielded significant stability coefficients for all dimensions. To explore questionnaire validity, a direct observation method was developed. With this method parents were able to reliably observe and record their own infants' behavior. In three studies, emphasizing the compatibility of criterion data from direct observations and parental ratings in one of the questionnaires, significant validity coefficients were established for all scales, thus attesting to the interpretation of the dimensions in terms of infant behavior. A theoretical evaluation of the dimensions suggested that four of the dimensions could be seen as reflecting behavioral style; three dimensions were regarded as temperamental. The Attentiveness dimensions was considered to reflect perceptual/cognitive capacity, while Manageability seemed to tap effects of the parent-infant relationship on infant behavior.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1982	44	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hagekull, B., Bohlin, G., & Lindhagen, K.	**Inst.:** Dept. Of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Early Individuality: Validity of Parental Reports

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports, No. 318, 1982

Title of project:
The relation between behavioral style and habituation of the orienting response: A developmental study of individual differences

Key words:
Baby behaviour questionnaire (BBQ), Test validity, Observation methods, Interrater reliability

Abstract: Validity of the Baby Behavior Questionnaire (BBQ), a parent report measure, containing six scales, was investigated in three studies, where the compatibility of questionnaire data and criterion data, gained from direct home observations of infants, was emphasized. In Study 1, significant correlations were found for two of the scales between BBQ data and independent observers' recordings of behavior of 17 infants. A method to enable parents to directly observe their own infants was developed in order to obtain criterion data covering a longer period of time. The objectivity of parental direct observations was investigated in the second study; interobserver reliabilities between an independent observer's recordings and parents' recordings of infant behavior (N=20) were found to be satisfactory. In Study III, parental ratings on the BBQ scales, not previously validated, were compared to data from direct behavioral observations executed by parents (N=24). Significant correlations were obtained for all scales. The validity of the BBQ was considered to have been established and recommendations for its use were given.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 29	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Widar Henriksson	Department of Education University of Umeå

Title: Effects of practice and instruction on test performance. Some empirical studies and analyses concerning the importance of practice and instruction for the performance on tests.
Effekter av övning och instruktion på testprestation. Några empiriska studier och analyser avseende övningens och instruktionens betydelse för testprestationen.

Bibliographic reference:

Dissertation at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Umeå, 1981. (In Swedish.) ISBN 91-7174-074-0

Title of project:

Testconstruction, testinformation and decision

Key words:

Practice, instruction, coaching, item format, test-taking behaviour, test-wiseness, validity.

Abstract:

This report consists of a compilation of a number of studies, which all of them have dealt with the effects of practice and instruction upon a person's test results. A literature review based on a dichotomy of practice and instruction under short-term and long-term conditions respectively, as well as on the design of the investigations and certain characteristics of the individuals, resulted in general as well as in more specific statements on the arising of practice and instruction effects. In all the empirical investigations quantitative-numerical tests were used (KVR and NOG respectively), where one of them (NOG) is a part of the so-called Swedish Scholastic Aptitude Test. The basic aim was to investigate if short-term practice (KTÖ) and short-term instruction (KTI) could have an effect upon the score of these tests. In this case practice was defined as taking a pre-test, and in the first three studies the instruction consisted of two phases: a first one concerning general testing strategies, and a second one concerning a specially adapted problem solving strategy. As a basis for the forming of this special problem solving strategy for NOG served a logically constructed and sequential problem solving strategy, which was formed as a direct influence on the individual via instruction in the first three studies, and as an indirect influence on the individual via the item format in the last three studies. From the achieved results can be mentioned that the literature review paid attention to the importance of a person's knowledge of and familiarty with tests and examinations in a specific as well as in a more general sense. If a person has no or very little former experience of tests there is a certain probability that there will be a higher score due to KTÖ or KTI. This probability is reduced considerably if the person has some or relatively great former experience in this respect. This was also verified indirectly in the empirical studies, which were mainly carried out on individuals who could be classified as experienced in and familiar with tests. No practice or instruction effects could be found either in the first three studies or indirectly in the last three studies. In these ones a specially constructed item format had been used, which had been formed according to the sequential problem solving strategy. With the intention to obtain an interpretation frame for practice and instruction effects on tests, the basis in this report has been a theoretically constructed model, whereby the achieved effects are first of all related to the individual variable former experience, and secondly to whether a test consists of correctly or incorrectly constructed items.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
15 maj 1981	293	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lennart Sjöberg

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title: Värdet av DMT vid urval av flygförare. (The value of the DMT test in the selection of pilots).

Bibliographic reference:
Nordisk Psykologi, 1981, 33, 241-248.

Title of project:
-

Key words:
Selection, projective tests

Abstract: A thesis by T. Neuman, which tries to demonstrate considerable validity of the defence mechanism test (DMT), devised by U.Kragh, is discussed. It is pointed out that several alternative factors can explain improved achievements in the Swedish Air Force training of pilots, the introduction of the test for selection purposes being only one possibility. In particular, decreased selection ratios should normally be expected to lead to improved performance. In testing the theory behind the test,which is psycho-dynamic, Neuman claimed that he had found evidence for a parallellism between individual development and the observation of defence mechanisms in the sequence of test response.However, he did not consider alternatives to this interpretation based on the unequal amounts of information available when use is made of differing exposure times. The need for more stringent theoretical and methodological work is pointed out, as well as the necessity of paying more attention to alternative explanations of findings.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 8	☒ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
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SPPB 1976

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. PLANNING

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Erik Wallin	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
To change a school

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Uppsala reports on education 13, Uppsala 1982
ISBN 91-85250-62-7, ISSN 0348-3649

Title of project:
Local educational development work

Key words:
Change model, School development

Abstract: The report gives initially a description of Swedish strategies of change in relation to the implementation of reforms of the school during the decades since 1950. From a basic model of rational RDD the emphasis is today on local development work initiated by those concerned in the schools.
Examples of local development work in Sweden is given and discussed in a critical perspective.
The report states that development work in the educational field is always limited by legislation regulating school activities. Development is always change in relation to certain values. Since this fundamental conception ultimately derives from values which can most naturally be described in political terms, educational development work is placed in a context in which it belongs. The independence and autonomy of the school is only relative.

Pub. date: March 1982	**Pages:** 53	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Knut Ahs

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
"For to him that hath shall be given..." The allocation of the available resources in the comprehensive school.

Ty åt den som har, åt honom skall det varda givet. Destinering av de fria resurserna i grundskolan.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk Forskning i Uppsala 26, Uppsala 1981
ISBN 91-85250-57-0, ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:
Stability of the school environment: conditions and consequences.

Key words:
Decentralization, Resource allocation, Swedish school system, Pupil need

Abstract: On 1 July 1978, a new ordinance was introduced concerning government grants for the operating costs of the Swedish comprehensive school. The aim was to replace a system characterized by strong central control by one which would make it possible to take the decisions nearer to the level of implementation, in order that the resources might be distributed according to local needs in a more flexible manner than formerly. The decision on a new government-grant ordinance was one of the first and most concrete results of the work of the Commission on The Internal Work of the School (the SIA Commission). In the present report, the author describes how the teaching time, which is financed by government grants, was distributed in a municipality during the school year 1979-80, with reference to the process of distribution and its outcome. The results of the investigation are compared with data from two nation-wide investigations concerning resource distribution which the National Board of Education had carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Education at Uppsala University. These two investigations also referred to the school year 1979-80. The observations made indicate that the distribution and utilization of the resources did not follow the intentions of the SIA Commission. As the title of the report indicates there is reason to suppose that the resource did not sufficiently benefit the pupils with poor or inadequate achievements, which was one of the main aims of the government-grant reform. Instead, what seems chiefly to have governed the allocation was the teachers' demands for security of employment and equivalent working conditions.

Pub. date: July 1981	**Pages:** 80	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Kjerstin Almqvist Marie Nyblom Ann Christin Svensson	**Inst.:** Department of Applied Psychology, University of Lund, Sweden

Title: Infidelity
Otrohet

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi
Lunds universitet
1982

Title of project:

Key words: Infidelity, marital conflicts, childhood experiences, developmental level

Abstract:

The study concerns the phenomenon of infidelity. Following a discussion of the origins and consequences of infidelity, and of problems in defining it, an historical account of the evolution of monogamy and of the public position toward infidelity, as shown e.g. in the law, is presented. Relevant literature involving investigations of infidelity in the United States, the United Kingdom and Scandinavia is reviewed, as are theories of infidelity. An attempt is made by the authors to formulate their own theoretical view on infidelity. The emphasis is largely psychoanalytical, personality traits and conflicts stemming from infancy and childhood being seen as a cause. The results of a questionnaire study of 114 persons (60 women and 54 men) concerning their attitudes toward and experiences of infidelity is reported, as are the results of interviewing 26 persons with differing experiences of infidelity (unfaithful persons, betrayed persons, lovers and mistresses). A model of the possible origins of infidelity, based on the results, is suggested.

Pub. date: June 8, 1982	**Pages:** 144	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Helene Nilsson Gunhild Sünger	**Inst.:** Department of Applied Psychology, University of Lund, Sweden

Title:

Double alienation.
- The immigrant´s dilemma in living with or between two cultures.

Det dubbla främlingskapet.
- Invandrarens dilemma: att leva med eller mellan två kulturer.

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi
Lunds universitet
1982

Title of project:

Key words:

double alienation, immigrant, identity

Abstract: The study considers the phenomenon of double alienation, by which is meant immigrants' feeling of in a sense being alienated in their native country as well as in the new one. Those elements of their behaviour which are common in the one country or the other are accepted there, whereas those which are not are seen as strange and different. This gives the immigrant a feeling of not being at home in either country. An interview investigation was carried out in order to examine to what extent the feeling of double alienation is found among immigrants in Sweden. A total of 24 women and 24 men from 12 different countries (6 southern and 6 northern European) were studied. All had been living in Sweden for at least 6 years, had arrived as adults or near adults, were married to or living with a Swede and were not refugees. During the interview they were asked to talk freely about their experiences regarding immigration and its consequences. About 71 % gave answers suggesting them to experience double alienation. This feeling appeared to be very complex and to vary in strength. Even a strong feeling of double alienation seemed, when the person had resided in Sweden for a long period, to be experienced not as problematical but as an asset. Some 29 % appeared to show no double alienation. All but one of these persons endeavored to maintain his or her own culture in the home, whereas the remaining person to a great extent identified with the new country, Sweden.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 50	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengt-Erik Andersson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education Box 34103, S-10026 Stockholm

Title:

Utvecklingsekologi. En teoretisk referensram till studiet av mänsklig utveckling.

/Ecology of human development. A theoretical frame of reference for the study of human development./

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm

FAST-projektet nr 15. Rapport nr 1/1982

ISSN 0348-4335; ISBN 91-7656-033-3

Title of project:

FAMILJESTÖD OCH UTVECKLING (FAST) /family support and development

Key words:

Child development, ecology of human development, theory, family support, support systems

Abstract:
"Familjestöd och Utveckling" (Family Support and Development) is the title of the Swedish part of a cross-national research project which consists of a longitudinal study of the development of formal and informal support systems, families and children in suburban neighborhoods in the five participating countries: Israel, Sweden, USA, Wales, and West-Germany.

The report presents a broad theoretical frame of reference to ecological research of human development and consists of eight chapters. After an introduction a description of family support and family policy in Sweden and other countries is given in ch. 2. Ch. 3 introduces shortly the Swedish project and in Ch. 4 an overview of the basic features of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory is given. The project is highly based on this theoretical approach. In Ch. 5 Bronfenbrenner's scientific work is presented and Ch. 6 presents other approaches within the field of ecological and environmental psychology. Ch. 7 describes in detail the ecological model and Ch. 8, finally shows how the present project is related to this mode. Detailed descriptions are given of the design, variables and research instruments.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
Jan 1982	227	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, The National Board of Health and Welfare.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fägerlind, Ingemar & Cunha Leal, Leonor	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Mathematics in Portugal. The Influence of School and Family Environment on Results in Grades 7, 8 and 9

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm
Report No. 55, January 1982 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:
The Portuguese Evaluation Project of the Comprehensive School Reform

Key words:
Evaluation, Comprehensive, Mathematics

Abstract:

This report is one of a series of reports on the evaluation of Mathematics in the Portuguese Comprehensive School System. The aims of the report have been to relate school and family environmental factors of students in grades 7, 8 and 9 to tests in mathematics. Information concerning school and family environment was gathered from students and teachers through questionnaires and by open interviews with persons related to the schools. Data concerning the students' achievement in mathematics were collected by tests especially designed to measure the fulfillment of the syllabi of mathematics for grades 7, 8 and 9. The results show that family environmental factors are of significant importance for the results in mathematics. To have basic skills in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic is absolutely necessary in order to obtain good results in mathematics in grades 7, 8 and 9.

Among the school environmental factors the relationships were not as clear as for the others. None of the teacher variables showed a clear relationship with the results.

Pub. date: January 1982	**Pages:** 110	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
SIDA

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fägerlind, Ingemar & Munck, Ingrid	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Attitudes towards School and Education in Seven Countries - Comparisons between England, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Sweden and the USA based on IEA Data

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm
Report No. 52, September 1981 ISSN 0348-8381

Title of project:

IEA Project

Key words:

Attitudes, education, comparative

Abstract:

The Swedish report on the IEA Science study was published in the spring of 1973 and resulted in an intensive debate in the daily newspapers about the general attitudes of Swedish students towards school. Low values on a Like School scale were interpreted by many newspapers to mean that Swedish students dislike school very much. There were also several different explanations to this. In this study, the conclusions are examined on the basis of the outcome of the answers on the single items in the scale. Results from England, Finland, Hungary, India, Japan, Sweden and the USA are reported at three age levels. The extreme, negative picture of Sweden appears to be exaggerated and, considering other important aspects like educational aspiration, concentration ability, communication between teachers and students and the students' experience of achievement pressure, Swedish school rather follows a middle course.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
September 1981	47	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

219

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Granström, Per-Olof

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:
Försöksverksamheten med kombination av gymnasieskolstudier och elitidrott.
De icke-antagna elevernas situation.

Experimental work with a combination of secondary school studies and athletics
The situation of the students who have not been admitted.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1981, nr 103
ISSN 0348-9388

Title of project:
Försöksverksamheten med idrott och studier i gymnasieskolan
Evaluation of an experimental work with a Combination of Secondary School Studies and Athletics

Key words:
Evaluation, Athletics, School

Abstract: A poll administered to 185 young people who had applied to the upper secondary schools for athletes but who had not been admitted is presented here. The aim is to describe the feelings and consequences of not being admitted to these upper secondary school especially with regard to continued sporting. The conditions of work and study of the students is also taken into account. The study applies to two stages of the students. On the hand the situation one or two years later.

Most of the students report that they did not count on being admitted. The answer does, for many of these students, not result in any disappointment. There are no drastic changes from the point of view of their studies, most of them continue in the ordinary upper secondary school.

The performance of those who continue competing in sport shows a falling tendency. They also point at their laborious situation, primarily as regards help from their coaches. Another group gives up athletics. The most usual reason is here indicated to be lack of time owing to the ordinary studies. A small group continues, in spite of the negative, to perform high.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education
The Swedish Sports Research Council

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

220

Author:

Lars Gunnarsson

Inst.:

Institutionen för Praktisk Pedagogik
Göteborgs Universitet
Box 1010 431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title:

SMÅBARNSMÖDRARS INFORMELLA SOCIALA NÄTVERK -
Resultat från en intervjuundersökning. /

INFORMAL SOCIAL NETWORKS OF MOTHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN -
Results from an interview study.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborgs Universitet
Institutionen för Praktisk Pedagogik
Rapport nr 117. Februari 1982
ISSN: 0348-2219

Title of project: FAMILJESTÖD OCH UTVECKLING (FAST) /
FAMILY SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

Key words:

support systems, social networks, child development

Abstract:

"Familjestöd och Utveckling" (Family Support and Development) is the title of the Swedish part of a cross-national research project which consists of a longitudinal study of the development of formal and informal support systems, families and children in suburban neighborhoods in the five participating countries: Israel, Sweden, USA, Wales, and West-Germany. One informal support system is the personal social network, i.e. a parent's relations with relatives, neighbors, work-mates, and other friends.

The report presents the results of interviews with 127 Swedish mothers of young children. Different aspects of the social networks of these mothers are related to different background characteristics of the families. Dimensions of the social networks which are at focus in the report include size, role-anchorage, variation, location in time and space and content of the relationships.

In addition to result presentation, the report also discusses the place of the social network in the ecological research model which is the base of this longitudinal, cross-national study, and plans for future data analyses, where the degree of instrumental and emotional support provided by members of the social network, will be related to mothers' perceptions of themselves in the parental role, the quality of parent-child interections, and the development of the child.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Feb. 1982	96 + App.	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education, The Bank of Sweden's Tercentenary Foundation, The National Board of Health and Welfare

221

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jönsson, Annelis	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Barn och TV: En studie av barns TV-konsumtion relaterad till sociologiska bakgrundsfaktorer.

/Children and Television: A study of children´s use of television in relation to sociological background factors./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1981
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 395
ISSN 0346-5004

Title of project:
Barn och TV
/Children and television/

Key words:

Children aged 6-15 years, television-habits, viewing situation

Abstract:

This study gives an account of television-habits and the viewing situation among children with regard to their age, sex, social group and position among brothers and sisters.

Pub. date: 1981 September	**Pages:** 65 + appendix	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Rädda Barnen /The Swedish Save the Children Federation/

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: LÖFGREN, HORST	**Inst.:** Department of Education, University of Lund

Title:

MONOLINGUAL (MOTHER-TONGUE) OR BILINGUAL SCHOOL-CLASSES FOR THE TEACHING OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Modersmålsklasser eller sammansatta klasser för barn till invandrare

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska uppsatser, 6, 1981 (Institute of Education, University of Lund).
ISSN 0349-2508

Title of project:

Key words:

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN, BILINGUAL TEACHING, IMMIGRANT TEACHING, NATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING.

Abstract:

The first part of the report gives a theoretical background, facts and beliefs concerning the teaching of immigrant children. In the second part some hypotheses are tested on empirical data from a previous study. Finally a structural model for the progress of immigrant children is developed. This model involves the children's social background, number of years staying in Sweden, relationships to Swedish children, language attitude in L1 and L2, intelligence and school-grades.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 42	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

223

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Karin Sandqvist	**Inst.:** Institutionen för pedagogik Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm

Title:
En beskrivning av FAST-familjerna och deras sociala förhållanden.

A description of the families in the FAST-project and their living conditions.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport från Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm. Institutionen för pedagogik; 1982:2. ISSN 0348-4335

Title of project:
FAMILJESTÖD OCH UTVECKLING(FAST)/FAMILY SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT

Key words:
Sampling, Family Structure, Parental Occupation, Child Day Care.

Abstract:

"Famljestöd och utveckling" (Family Support and Development) is the title of the Swedish part of a cross-national research project which consists of a longitudinal study of the development of the formal and informal support systems, families and children in suburban neighborhoods in the five participating countries: Israel, Sweden, USA, Wales, and West-Germany.

The report describes the Swedish sample families; the principles behind the selection of the families, and their living conditions.

The families were selected in eight different neighborhoods, (four in Stockholm and four in Göteborg) which were particularly suitable for the study, partly because they had a high number of single parent families. The families were randomly selected among those with a three-year-old child. Single parent families were oversampled, resulting in a final sample of 129 families, of which 45 were single parent families. In general, the sample is quite representative for Swedish suburban families living in apartments. The families were generally small. Only a few (12%) had more than two children. Almost all fathers were employed, and the majority of the mothers as well, though usually less than full time. Although the schooling was comparable, mothers earned much less than fathers. When mothers were working, the most common form for child care was day care centers, and family day care the next most common. The third most common was no day care arrangements outside the home, which occurred in families were the mother was working week-ends or as a day care mother.

Pub. date: Feb. 1982	**Pages:** 134 + App.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education, The Bank of Sweden's Tercentenary Foundation, The National Board of Health and Welfare.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

224

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Annalill Ekman, Björn Odin, Erik Wallin

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title:
Specialundervisning och specialpedagogik. Rapport från en konferens i Uppsala 14-15 oktober 1981

Special education. Congress report Uppsala 14-15 October, 1981

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk Forskning i Uppsala 28, Uppsala 1982

ISBN 91-85250-60-0, ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:
Evaluation of the SIA reform

Key words:
Decision making, Government Grant, Problem child, Handicap

Abstract: This report is the result of a conference in October 1981 about pupils with poor or inadequate achievements in the Swedish comprehensive SIA-school system (SIA = the internal work of school). The decision on a new government-grant ordinance was one of the first and most concrete results of the work of the SIA commission in 1978. One of the main aims of the SIA reform was to benefit the pupils with poor or inadequate achievements. The result of the investigation concerning resource distribution are discussed in the report. All observations indicate that the distribution and utilization of the resources do not follow the intentions of the SIA commission. The internal work of school has not changed. The problems with decentralized decision-making about resources are discussed. The need of knowledge about the school as an organization is stressed as well as the importance of in-service assistance for teachers and headmasters.

Pub. date: January 1982	**Pages:** 70	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Agneta Lindh-Munther	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Vilka barn får dubbel plats på daghem? Om barn med särskilda behov och gruppreducering som åtgärd

Children who take up two places in day nurseries: A critical analysis of children with 'special needs' and the practice of reducing group size

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, University of Uppsala
Pedagogisk Forskning i Uppsala 30, Uppsala 1982

ISBN 91-85250-64-3, ISSN 0348-3630

Title of project:

Children who need special support in their development

Key words:
Nursery school, Day-nursery, Problem child, Handicapped, Social class, Class size

Abstract: The investigation deals with children with "special needs", that is to say children who in different and unspecified ways are said to need some extra support in their development. The aim was to find out which children (age 1-7 years) in day nurseries are regarded by the staff as having "special needs'. The results indicate that the children with "special needs" fall into three categories: 1) children with physical or medical handicaps, 2) immigrant children and 3) children with behavioral disorders or different mental symptoms. The handicapped children, about twenty percent, differed from the others in that they came to a greater extent from middle class families, mostly where the parents lived together. In the other two groups the majority of children came from working class homes. As most children attending day nurseries come from middle class families it is suggested that social background is an important variable in identifying children with "special needs".
The investigation also includes a theoretical discussion of the effects of group reduction: for the children who causes the reduction, for the rest of the group, and for the day nurseries in general. It is shown that it is a general opinion that reducing the number of children in a pre school group or a school class yields positive, often nonspecified effects but that there is not much research supporting this opinion.

Pub. date: April 1982	**Pages:** 66	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Board of Health and Social Affairs

SPPB 1976

226

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sven-Inge Windahl

Inst.:
Psykologiska enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Ljud och utveckling - en studie om ljudens roll i det gravt synskadade barnets tidiga utveckling

Sounds and development - a study of the role of sounds in the early development of the severely visually handicapped child

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
special education, visually handicapped children

Abstract:

The role of sound in the early devlopment and habilitation of severely visually handicapped children is highlighted. It is considered of major importance that mother (other adult person) and the visually impaired child arrive at an shared focus of reference concerning sounds. Several problems as concerns establishment of a shared focus of reference are discussed.

A special aid - "resonance-plate" - which helps the child to form associations between its motor activity and sensory consequences in the auditory channel, is briefly described. The working principle behind the "resonance-plate" is outlined and its relationship to three different types of motor activity - reflex activity, pre-organized activity and organized activity - is commented on.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 54	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Sävstholmsföreningen

TEACHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bertil Gustafsson (editor)

Inst.:
institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Box 1010, 431 26 MÖLNDAL

Title: Links between Research and Teacher Training. Conference at Sundbyholm in May 1980

Forskningsanknytning inom lärarutbildning. Konferens i Sundbyholm Maj 1980

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Mars 1981
Rapport nr 102
ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:

Key words:
Teacher training, Research attachment, Critical schooling, Firm pedagogical base

Abstract: The present work reports on a conference for teacher trainers entitled "Researchattachment and Teacher Training". This conference took place at Sundbyholm in May 1980, and was financed by The National Board of Universities and Colleges.

The first half of the report gives a detailed description of the conference based on the headings of the various sessions. The introductory lecture was entitled "Researchattachment and Teacher Training - theoretical and practical issues". The second day of the conference was opened with a lecture on "Teacher Training and Science". Besides lectures and a joint panel debate, the participants mainly worked in small groups.

Some lines of thoughts which were discussed in the conferences:

- The importance for teachers to make the attachment between research and teacher training and to develop a critical view in order to resist pedagogical "fashion trends".
- The importance of a firm pedagogical base was stressed by one of the lectures - wich "firm pedagogical base" was referred to? What about teachers with a different pedagogical base?
- To practice teaching is a matter of privacy very similar to practicing family life .
- Teacher training could be considered neither as practicing science nor practicing craft.

The second half of the report includes examples of attemts to link research and teacher training, such as specific research projects, course outlines, series of seminars, etc.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Maj 1980	181	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Universities and Colleges

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Biörn Hasselgren	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska Institutionen Göteborgs Universitet

Title:

Ways of Apprehending Children at Play: A study of pre-school student teachers' development.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis. Göteborg: 1981. ISBN 91-7346-103-2.

Title of project:

Key words:

Conception, student learning, development, qualitative analysis, phenomenography, teacher education, pre-school.

Abstract:

Within the framework of a quasi-experimental design the study follows a class of pre-school student teachers and a group of student physiotherapists during their first year of education and training, letting them on three occasions (at the start, in the middle and at the end of the period) give a free account of a five minutes long video-recording of children at play. As a result of a qualitative analysis of the accounts four structurally different ways of apprehending the phenomenon are found, which also represent the sequence which the pre-school student teachers' development follow.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1981	107	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund
the National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

229

Author: LINDBLAD Torsten & Staffan Stukát (eds)	**Inst.:** Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

KUNSKAPSSYN OCH ÄMNESSYN I KLASSLÄRARUTBILDNINGEN - Ingångskunskaper, utbildning och utvärdering i engelska, matematik och svenska på klasslärarlinjerna. Rapport från en konferens i Tällberg 2-5 februari 1981

VIEWS OF THE CONCEPT OF KNOWLEDGE AND SUBJECT PERSPECTIVES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING IN ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, AND SWEDISH. A conference report.

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik, Göteborgs universitet. Mölndal: 1981. Rapport nr 111. ISSN 0348-2219.

Title of project: Projektgruppen GUME (Gothenburg University, the project group for Measurement and Evaluation)

Key words:
English as a foreign language, mathematics, mother tongue teach ing, teacher training, evaluation, diagnostic testing

Abstract:

The training of primary school teachers in Sweden was dramatically affected by the reforms of higher education of 1968 and 1977. The requirements for admission were changed and new categories of students showed greatly varying - both good and extremely poor - knowledge of English, mathematics and Swedish. Diagnostic tests, remedial teaching, and rules for dissuading students from carrying on their training were introduced to cope with the situation. - After the reform of 1977, when the universities had to assume greater responsibility and became more independent, it has been difficult to arrange seminars for teacher trainers of the kind that used to be held once a year. The conference reported on was arranged by the project group GUME in cooperation with the National Board of Universities and Colleges in order to let teacher trainer discuss problems met with over the last few years. It was also hoped that the participants would acquire a deeper understanding of the concept of knowledge and a widened subject perspective which might lead to some kind of consensus. - Three main issues are treated: the situation at the start of the training, the training itself and the situation at the end of the training. There are papers on these subjects as well as on "the concept of knowledge" and on "subject perspectives". The group discussions are also reported on. - The report indicates the great need for teacher trainers to discuss questions of a general nature common to all subjects as well as problems specific for each subject. Problems met with and solutions tried in primary school teacher training are described.

Pub. date: Oct. 1981	**Pages:** 198	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Conference report...	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Project report.......

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

230

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
LUNDBERG, PER

Inst.:
Department of Education, University of Lund

Title:
BILINGUAL PRE-SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING

Utbildning av tvåspråkiga förskollärare. Lärarkandidaternas synpunkter under utbildningstiden.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter, 25, 1982 (Institute of Education, University of Lund).
ISSN, 0348-369X

Title of project:
Bilingual teacher training

Key words:
TEACHER TRAINING, BILINGUAL TRAINING, PRE-SCHOOL.

Abstract:
This report is first of all a presentation of data collected from one course of bilingual pre-school teachers at the colleges in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. With the help of interviews and questionnaires we have followed those students, who were accepted in the spring of 1978 during their 2-year training programme.

In sum the results show that the training has been experienced in a very different way at the three colleges. In Stockholm people are very much dissatisfied during the main part of the training, while the students in Malmö are more or less satisfied. The students in Gothenburg are relatively critical with the first three terms but are satisfied with the last one. Two areas are especially often criticized among the Finnish speaking students. It concerns the structure and concentration of the training as well as the competence of the teacher trainers.

At all three colleges the training took place in integrated classes, where about half of the students came from the regular pre-school teacher training. At the end of the training it is only a majority of the bilingual students in Malmö who prefer integrated training. In Stockholm and Gothenburg one prefers classes without students from the regular training. That part of the training which was held in the home language was looked upon by most of the students as insufficient. The courses treating immigrant and bilingual problems as well as the study trip to the home land were the most positively valued part of the training.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 85	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges (UHÄ)

TEACHING AIDS AND TEACHING METHODS

231

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Rolf Lander	University of Göteborg Departement of Education

Title: Valfrihet och praktiskt arbete på högstadiet: Effekter efter ett år på gymnasiet?

(Freedom of choise and practical work-training as elements in studies of grades 7 to 9 in comprehensive school: Effects after one year in upper secondary school?)

Bibliographic reference:

Report 1981:13 from

Departement of Education, University of Göteborg

Title of project:

UKU-projektet

Key words: Evaluation, experimental school, comprehensive school, secondary school, social development, achievement measurement.

Abstract: This is a follow-up study of 90 pupils from an experimental school at Öckerö, Sweden. These pupils were the first to complete 3 years of study under the experimental conditions, which gave great freedom of choise for what amount of time they would spend on different subjects and on practical work-training.

Pupils from the experimental school were matched in pairs with pupils from non-experimental schools when they went to the "gymnasieskola." The paired pupils where for their first year on the new school-level compared in grades and teacher-ratings on social competence and in self-ratings on achievement in different kinds of school-tasks. The pupils from Öckerö were also interviewed concerning in what light they saw their past experiences.

The amount of time devoted to different subjects in comprehensive school grades 8 to 9 did not affect the compared results in grades on the next school-level, with the exception of mathematics. Both grades and ratings of social competence varied considerably with different methods of teaching in the "gymnasieskola." The experimental pupils were as successful as the matched pupils when teachers used group-work and when teachers in Swedish used methods which placed training in functional tasks, i.e. were used as means to, in the short run, more meaningful ends. When these conditions were not fulfilled, the experimental pupils achieved less.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Sept. 1981	114	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Petersson, Bengt	**Inst.:** The Institute of Education University of Gothenburg

Title:

Läromedlen och förändring - en fallstudie

Textbooks and change - a case study

Bibliographic reference:

The Institute of Education, University of Göteborg
Gothenburg, 1981
Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet 1981:07
ISSN 0349 - 2974

Title of project:

Förutsättningar för förändringar i skolan (FISK)

Preconditions of change in schools

Key words:

Change, Curriculum, Teachingaids, Planning of education

Abstract:

The report describes changes in teaching in one school. Interviews with the school staff and with pupils were made. The intentions behind this "teaching project" were mapped, and the effects taken up to discussion. The report focus is on teachers conceptions of relevant teaching aids in this innovational context. Some typical teacher intentions were:

- the important task to break isolation found between pupils
- to accept differences between pupils
- to see the pupils vast resources

Some critical remarks on the teaching innovations are given by the author.

Pub. date: May 1981	**Pages:** 80	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: 271

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Per Olof Thång

Inst.:
Department of Education,
University of Göteborg

Title:

Teaching within Labour Market Training. How is the participant´s work and life experience taken into consideration?

Undervisningen inom den förberedande teoretiska utbildningen i AMU. Hur beaktas deltagarnas erfarenheter?

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Education, university of Göteborg, 1982, ISSN 0349-2974

Rapport. 1982:3

Title of project:

Experience - Education - Work

Key words:
Vocational education, adult education, work experience, life experience, teaching methods, instructional process, qualitative research methods.

Abstract:
The report consists of two main parts. The first one describes the research method. Fourty-nine tutors in Labour Market Training (subjects: Mathematics, Swedish, English and social science answered a questionnaire and participated in a deep-interview. These interviews were aboutteaching methods, instructional processes, the students ability in taking part in planning the cours(-es), the value of work and life experience in adult vocational education in general and the different subjects particularly etcetera.
The education is described in three main categories, namely: a) planning the course b) teaching pattern c) evaluation and a scheme is developed for analysis and interpretation of interviewdata. Problems and difficulties in interpretation of qualitative data is also discussed.
In the second part of the report there are theoretical discussions about the concept of experience and the value of experience in Labour Market Training. The tutors opinion about how to consider experience in the educational process is very heterogeneous. The effect of experience in the educational process will of course vary with the type of experience the students have, and the organizational and instructional restrictions for using the experience in the learning process. In Labour Market Training short-term vocational courses are mainly offered, but also separate preparatory - and theoretical - courses.
In a later phase of the project the participants´perception of the teaching process will be analysed.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 74	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

TEACHING PROFESSION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Staffan Larsson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

Studier i lärares omvärldsuppfattning: Lärarskicklighet/
Studies in teachers conception of their world: teaching skill

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, Mölndal, Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1981:16, ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:

Deltagarnas kunskaper och erfarenheter som en resurs i vuxenutbild-ningen/Students' knowledge and experience as a resource in adult ed

Key words:

Teacher attitudes, teacher effectiveness, phenomenology

Abstract:

Interviews of teachers have been analysed using qualitative approach. The results of this analysis consist of a description of five different conceptions of skill in teaching.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 24	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

235

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Staffan Larsson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Göteborg

Title:
Studier i lärares omvärldsuppfattning: Särdrag hos vuxenstuderande/

Studies in teachers conception of their world:Characteristic traits of adult students

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, Mölndal, Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1981:17, ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project: Deltagarnas kunskaper och erfarenheter som en resurs i vuxenutbildningen/Students knowledge and experience as a resource in adult education

Key words:
Teacher attitudes, teacher effectiveness, phenomenology

Abstract:
Interviews of teachers have been analysed with a qualitative method. The result of this analysis consists of the description of different conceptions held by the teachers of what is characteristic of adult students in comparison to young students. In the report two sets of conceptions are presented: one considers the relations adults have to their studies and one is about the characteristics of adult learning and thinking. One of the conclusions is that the teachers consider the adult students as superior to the younger ones because of their capacity to work hard. This means that the teachers don't find it necessary in their teaching to make use of the experiences of the adult students, since the latter are clearly doing so well.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 33	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 197

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
TELLENBACK, STEN
BRENNER, STEN-OLOF
LÖFGREN, HORST

Inst.:
Department of Education, University of Lund

Title:

TEACHER STRESS: A STRUCTURAL - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogical Reports, 14, 1981 (Institute of Education, University of Lund).
ISSN 0347-8467

Title of project:

Key words:
STRESS MODELS, PSYCHO-SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, TEACHERS' WORKING CONDITIONS, LATENT STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELS.

Abstract:

General stress paradigms are introduced as a basis for system modelling on empirical data from survey research on teachers in Swedish comprehensive schools. Empirical models are tested on a Swedish National sample, a Swedish Metropolitan sample, and a sample from Malmö, the third largest city of Sweden. The main emphasis is on structural invariance across the above populations. It is found that the models are - in principle - structurally invariant across the different samples. One exception is that stress sources tend to connect more directly to stress reactions in the big city populations. The main tools of analysis are latent structural equation models such as Partial Least Squares (PLS) and Linear Structural Relations (LISREL).

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 28	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Nordic Council and the Swedish Work Environment Fund

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Anders Törnvall

Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title: LÄRAREN OCH LÄROPLANEN. En undersökning av mellanstadielärares grundsyn i förhållande till mål och riktlinjer i läroplanen för grundskolan (Lgr 69)

THE TEACHER AND THE CURRICULUM

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping University, Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1982.
ISBN-91-7372-510-2

Title of project:

Key words: Teacher research, Teachers attitudes, Curriculum development, Research into values, Research on beliefs and life philosophies, Pedagogy of religion.

Abstract: A study of the basic outlook of intermediate level teachers in relation to the goals and guidelines of the curriculum for the comprehensive school (Lgr 69) in Sweden. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the basic view of the teachers and the goals and guidelines of the curriculum - its basic philosophy. The investigation was carried out with 40 intermediate level teachers in the comprehensive school. This category of teachers teaches practically every school subject and for this reason they themselves plan the instruction and can be expected to know both the pupils and the curriculum well. The methods were on the one hand in-depth interviews, on the other, attitude tests. A hermeneutic method of interpretation was used. The basic philosophy of the curriculum and of the teachers was divided into a general basic view and a basic pedagogical outlook. Included in the general basic view are philosophical, ideological views and the the view of society. The view of the curriculum, the view of the parents, the view of the teacher, the view of knowledge and the view of the school are included in the basic pedagogical view. With the aid of an attitude test, a so-called proposition diagram, and the teachers' statements on their general basic view, a division of the teacher into subgroups could be made on the basis of the teachers' philosophical and ideological views. With the help of this division I was able to establish which groups were positive or negative in relation to the basic philosophy of the curriculum, or agreed in part with the basic philosophy. The survey also provided knowledge on the reasons for the teachers' attitudes to Lgr 69.

Pub. date: May, 1982	**Pages:** 228	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Marie-Louise Törnvall	**Inst.:** Department of Education Linköping University S-581 83 Linköping

Title: LÄRAREN OCH INTERNATIONALISERINGEN. En undersökning av mellanstadielärares attityder till internationella frågor i läroplanen för grundskolan (Lgr 69)

THE TEACHER AND INTERNATIONALIZATION

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping University, Department of Education, Linköping, Sweden 1982,
ISBN 91-7372-541-2

Title of project:

Key words: Teacher Attitudes, Global Approach, Instructional Innovation, Teacher Evaluation, Educational Philosophy.

Abstract: A study of the attitudes of intermediate-level teachers to international issues in the curriculum of the Swedish comprehensive school (Lgr 69).
The aim of the study is to survey teachers' perceptions with regard to international issues, seen in relation to the prerequisites given in the 1969 curriculum (Lgr 69). These perceptions of the teachers have in the analysis been included in the concept of the professional code which constitutes their behaviour norms as they operate in practice. The aim is also to discover the extent to which a teachers' basic philosophy can have a dominating influence on this code in comparison with other influence factors. The investigation was carried out with 40 intermediate-level teachers in the comprehensive school. With the help of interviews are described and analyzed the teachers' prerequisites for teaching international issues, as regards basic philosophy, attitudes to the goals officially expressed by society, knowledge and available resources. A syntheses of the results from the teachers' description of these prerequisites provide a picture of the teachers' professional code. This code shows that work in accordance with the curriculum's intentions within the teaching of international issues is not likely to come about as far as the teachers are concerned. An exception is, in certain cases, teachers with a basic philosophy that is characterized by an ideology or life philosophy, which can be interpreted as being in agreement with the intentions of the curriculum.

Pub. date: June, 1982	**Pages:** 270	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gyllensköld, K., Edhag, O. and Theorell, T.

Inst.:
National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title: Om gruppinformation efter hjärtinfarkt. (On group information after myocardial infarction.)

Bibliographic reference:

Riksförbundet för hjärt- och lungsjuka, Södertälje, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:

Myocardial infarction, group information

Abstract:

This analysis is based upon tape recordings from group meetings with patients who have recently suffered a myocardial infarction and their close relatives. A phenomenological approach has been used. The results indicate

a) That physicians tend to give more information than patients and relatives are able to digest

b) That the groups did not give sufficient opportunity to discuss anxiety provoking situations

c) That the groups provide adequate support for returning to work and physical activity.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hugdahl, K.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Fear and panic.

Kallsvett, andnöd, panik

Bibliographic reference:
Forskning och Framsteg, 1981, 16 (6), 10-16

Title of project:
Habituering och klassik betingning av autonoma responser: effekter av hemisfärisk betingning

Key words:
Phobias, Conditioning, Behaviour therapy

Abstract:

Major syndroms and theoretical underpinnings of phobias are reviewed and discussed. Recent experimental research on phobic conditioning following the model of "prepared learning", using the "Öhman-paradigm", is described. Finally the paper addresses the issue of treatment of phobias by describing the development of recent behavior therapy techniques for the alleviation of phobic anxiety.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 7	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Karasek, R.A., Theorell, T., Schwartz, J., Pieper, C. and Alfredsson, L.	**Inst.:** National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Job, psychosocial factors and coronary heart disease - Swedish prospective findings and US prevalence findings using a new occupational inference method

Bibliographic reference:
Adv. Cardiol. 29:62-67, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Cardiovascular diseases, self control, occupational stressors, risk factors

Abstract:
This article reviews five different Swedish and American studies of prevalence and incidence of myocardial infarction in working men in relation to the psychosocial work environment. A combination of high demands and low decision latitude in the job is associated with increased coronary risk.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article.....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Robert Ragneklint	**Inst.:** Department of Applied Psychology, University of Lund, Sweden

Title:

Obsessional Neurosis
- Genesis and Treatment

Tvångsneuroser
- genes och behandling

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi
Lunds universitet
1982

Title of project:

Key words: Obsessional neurosis, psychodynamics, "here and now" approach

Abstract:

The obsessive-compulsive character disorder and psychopathological manifestations connected with it are discussed. Two main theoretical viewpoints are considered - the psychodynamic and behavior therapeutic - the latter as a complement to the former. Theoretical explanations of obsessive-compulsive behavior on the basis of both points of view are sought. A pragmatic orientation to therapy here using a "here and now" approach is stressed. Several case vignettes are presented.

Pub. date: March 15, 1982	**Pages:** 79	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: 283

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Inger Sandblad	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm

Title:

THE HUMAN CONDITION, PSYCHOLOGY AND ILLNESS

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1981
ISBN 91-7146-141-8

Title of project:

Key words: psychosomatic conditions, cancer treatment, personality structure, interpersonal conflicts, emotional control

Abstract:

The theme of this thesis is the importance of psychosocial factors in the development of psychosomatic illness and cancer. Critics have maintained that a strictly natural scientific view of the individual and his suffering is too restricted for an understanding of often reported psychosocial elements in the pathological picture. Using concepts from Martin Heidegger's Dasein analytics and Medard Boss' Daseinsanalytical method a presentation is given in the first part of the thesis of the qualities required for a more holistic approach to man. Accordingly every human characteristic can be seen as a meaningful expression of the person's existence. The psychosomatic sympton can thus also be seen as such an expression. The significance of infancy and the first years of childhood is developed in some detail, as persistent behaviour patterns are then established. Such patterns of behaviour are analyzed in relation to a number of psychosomatic conditions in the light of medical and psychological research which has focused on psychosocial factors. In addition, two separate chapters deal with the cancer process. On the basis of the perspective presented the final part of the thesis discusses aspects of treatment of psychosomatic conditions. Three factors - personality structure, interpersonal conflicts and extreme emotional control - are seen to constitute the underlying potential for this inauthentic relationship to the world in the Heideggerian sense.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 247	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

244

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjödahl, Gillian, Sjödahl, Lars &
Hafström, Larsolof

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychologiacl Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Information to breast cancer patients - an interview analysis with the patients and their surgeons

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1982
Didakometry, No. 65
ISSN 0046-0230

Title of project:

Key words:
Surgeons, breast cancer patients, information, content analysis

Abstract:

A person who is given a new involuntary role is often confused. What are the rules of the new game? What is expected of him? A patient in a hospital is such a person. This investigation sets out to study whether or not a hospitalized person is provided with enough and the right kind of information to enable him to manage his new role. Interviews with 20 surgeons and 20 breast cancer patients have been fully transcribed, categorized and coded by two coders working independently of each other. The resulting frequencies show that the doctors´ account of what they say to their breast cancer patients differs somewhat from what the patients say about the information they receive. The information has in general heavy emphasis on the medical aspects and there is a severe lack of information about the practical details involved in hospitalization. Suggestions for improvement of information to breast cancer patients in particular are given.

Pub. date: 1982 February	**Pages:** 17 + appendix	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Töres Theorell	**Inst.:** National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Ilska och blodtryck. (Anger and Hypertension.)

Bibliographic reference:
Läkartidningen 13:1235-1236, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Hypertension, emotions

Abstract:

This article describes our present knowledge of anxiety and aggression as possible correlates of early stages of hypertension and proposes research strategies.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 2	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article.....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Töres Theorell	**Inst.:** National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health

Title:
Review of Research on Life Events and Cardiovascular Illness

Bibliographic reference:
Adv. Cardiol. 29:140-147, 1982

Title of project:

Key words:
Life events, Cardiovascular diseases, Review

Abstract:
This article reviews different methods of measuring life events and how to relate them to cardiovascular illness. The most useful information has been obtained from studies of specific events such as job loss, bereavement, retirement and migration. Both retrospective and prospective studies indicate that crisis situations may give rise to elevated near-future risk of myocardial infarction and elevated blood pressure levels. The risk, however, is modified by individual characteristics and by the social context surrounding the crisis. The possible use of this information in preventive strategies is discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article.....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

247

Author: Öhman,A.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Univ. of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

The role of experimental psychology in the scientific analysis of psychopathology

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Psychology, 16, (1981) 299-321
North Holland Publishing Company

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychopathology, Experimental psychology, Models

Abstract:

To analyze the contribution of experimental psychology to the analysis of psychopathology, general conceptions of abnormal behavior are first examined. It is concluded that a psychobiological formulation is the most adequate; it suggests that complete knowledge of psychopathology requires that: (a) predisposing factors are specified, (b) events initiating acute episodes of psychopathology are isolated, and (c) scientifically valid descriptions of the mechanisms mediating the effects of factors (a) and (b) can be put forward. To be able to specify these three facors, it is necessary to seek data illuminating psychopathology from three levels: (a) epidemiological data, (b) clinical data, and (c) data from experimental analogue studies. By developing experimental analogues, experimental psychologists can develop paradigms modeling important aspects of psychopathology. Such models have a critical role in developing theoretical notions about the mechanisms mediating psychopathology, and may suggest relationships to predisposing factors and initiating events. However, their empirical tests require data from the two levels other than from the experimental analogue. Thus, although principles form experimental psychology may have a critical role in incrementing knowledge about psychopathology, they must be supplemented by data from other observation domains in order to generate clinically applicable knowledge.

Pub. date: 1982	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Norwegian Research Council for Sciences and the Humanities

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

248

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Britt Johansson	**Inst.:** The Department of Education University of Gothenburg

Title:

Pedagogical dialogue in Nursing Education - substance and linguistic usage
Pedagogiska samtal i vårdutbildning - innehåll och språkbruk

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis
The Department of Education, University of Gothenburg
1981
ISBN 91-7346-096-6

Title of project:
Teaching process analyses of nursing education (PASS)
Patient-centered clinic instruction-the effectiveness of clinical instruction (PUKE)

Key words:
Evaluation, nursing process, interpersonal interaction, nursing education

Abstract: A pedagogical dialouge is an evaluation conference between teachers and students intended to discuss a passed educational section. Two kinds of pedagogic dialouge are discussed. On one hand such occurring after completed tasks in nursing techniques, on the other hand such dealing with the overall nursing situation on a floor either going through a patient or a round.

The empirical part of the report contains 27 dialouges recorded in medical and surgical education in nursing. Among the results the following higlights are noted:

- The teachers dominate the dialouges and execute 75-80% of all sentences. When a nurse or a teacher trainee participates, the teacher´s percentage drops significantly.
- The dialouges mainly touch upon the nurse students. Other student categories are subordinated in terms of sentences and subjects.
- The teacher talks in the most diversified mode as regards instrumental and emotional contents. Nurses and nurse students in the last half year make use of a language extremly based on facts.
- Psychological nursing takes a substantial space in some of the dialouges. Its character is anecdotal and non-related to theory.
- The dialouges cover many subjects, nursing situations and illness are though always central.
- As regards technical moments the nursing process is discussed within the categories of assessment and implementation and while going through patients and rounds mainly assessment and planning are most frequent. Evaluation is unusual.

Pub. date: 1981	**Pages:** 184	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Britt Johansson	**Inst.:** The Department of Education University of Gothenburg

Title:
Nursing Education. Experience from Work as a Resource in Nursing Education
Vårdutbildning. Arbetslivserfarenhet som resurs i sjuksköterskeutbildningen

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Education, University of Gothenburg 1982:02
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:
Work Experiences as a Resource in University Education

Key words:
Occupational experience, professional role, lifelong learning, nursing education

Abstract: A group of nine nurses in their final course in nursing school was interviewed about their educational situation. The interviews were about specific issues, induvidually designed in respect of the background of the interviewee. Another group with similar background but in the initial phase of its education answered a questionary covering the same subjects as the interviews.
Regardless of background in experience everybody realized the advantages of one´s own background. Perception of role is particulary interesting to study as:
- the students only in part become real students. The role of student seems to be poorly developed. In return they are able to contribute by experience to the floors where they work.
- different backgrounds are not negative. The students enjoy confidence by their experience from working life and find it relevant.
- confidence is acknowledged by people around. Experienced students are accepted and assessed based on their knowledge and skill.

Besides earlier education and work the students have experience in the recurrent educational system in nursing which enable them to carry out comparisons. The students claim that they use different learning strategies to combine theory and practise. The unique backgrounds of experience make some students recall authentic cases e.g. when reading about diseases. Others with similar background make use of theory when they later on meet patients in the applied part of education.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1982	85	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Nilsson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Göteborg

Title:
New directions for vocational education
during the 1980´s.
Nyorientering av yrkesundervisningens inriktning och utformning under 1980-talet

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport. 1981:19
Department of Education
University of Göteborg
ISSN 0349-2974

Title of project:
Vocational frame-project

Key words:
Education, vocational education, work form, socio-technology.

Abstract: The motives for new directions of vocational education during the 1980´s are described. The future feature for vocational education are looked upon from an historical view. This is the reason for descriptions of how vocational education has been carried out during this century.

The sociotechnical model are described. Its main feature is that the work is not divided into small administrative pieces but organized in functional parts and the planning is focused on work rotation and work enrichment. Specialization seems to come to an end. The side effects of specialization have increased and the new techniques will create demands over and above those of mechanical techniques. Together the changes will result in a more holistic view. Since the pupil is too small a unit in this mode of work organization, group education comes to the fore. Group-oriented work form has to be related to functionally coordinated pieces of work which are produced in partly self-controlled groups. The change in the social organization of working life towards applications of sociotechnical principles can also be looked upon as a tool in the creation of a democratic work organization. Obviously this change does not automatically result in a democratic orientation but the change offers an opportunity for such a transition.

Pub. date: dec. 1981	**Pages:** 34	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Institutional report

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lennart Nilsson

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Gothenburg

Title: Yrkesutbildning i nutidshistoriskt perspektiv
Vocational education: an historical analysis
The development of the vocational school system and vocational education in Sweden from the ending of the Guild system in 1846 to the 1980´s and some reflections on likely future trends.

Bibliographic reference:

ACTA UNIVERSITATIS GOTHOBURGENSIS
nr 39
ISBN 91-7346-105-9
ISSN 0436-1121

Title of project:

Vocational frame-project

Key words: Education, vocational education, vocational training, modes of instruction, socio-technology, science education, vocational system, history of education.

Abstract: The *first aim* of this study was to describe how the vocational system has developed from the ending of the Guild system in 1846 to the 1980´s. The *second aim* was to attempt to speculate about vocational education during the last decades of this century. *Strategy*. The historical background has been revealed mainly by means of official reports and documents arising from governmental proposals requiring a vote in Parliament and from parliamentary decisions during the period from the 1850´s to the 1980´s. Reports and documents have been looked upon as "interview-objects". *Results*. It is possible to distinguish four phases. The *first phase* is the period from the end of the Guild system to the Parliamentary decisions of 1918 concerning the organization of vocational schools for young people. The *second phase* covers a period from 1920 to 1945. The practical element of vocational education began to be organized in local community vocational schools as a result of the unemployment during the 1920´s and the 1930´s. Social motives are very evidently underlying the the reforms during the second phase. There is a new combination of social politics and labourmarket politics. The *third phase* covers the 30 year period from 1946 to 1976. During the 1960´s the emphasis was upon creating a system responsive to the demands of the second epoch of industrialization and to social demands for equality between practical and theoretical education at the secondary school level. The vocational education was reorganized to provide a broad rather than narrow initial education with successive specialization from branch orientation to specific job preparation. *During the fourth phase* applications of computer techniques and electronics will complement mechanical and manual techniques to a wide extent

Pub. date: dec. 1981	**Pages:** 442	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

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Lower secondary school	mellan- och högstadium
Upper secondary school	gymnasieskola

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